The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

The Week.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has on many occasions shown himself a shrewd and facile writer on public subjects, but his skill and judgment surely forsook him in the preparation of the diffuse and labored document which he gave out on Tuesday as his letter of acceptance. Aware of the immense unpopularity of the McKinley Bill in this country, he tries to cut his personal fortunes loose from it in two ways. First, he dwells upon "the reciprocity policy," the small results of which up to date he explains by saying that "we are only beginning to realize its benefits." He rightly, if tardily, gives Mr. Blaine the main credit for forcing the obnoxious principle upon his party. The President himself is the most distinguished convert of his late Secretary of State. What he really thought of reciprocity, and continued to think of it until after the disasters of 1890, was frankly revealed in his letter to the Senate of June 19, 1890, accompanying Mr. Blaine's proposals, and throwing most unmistakable cold water upon them. On that occasion he said: "It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor in order to gain access to the South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of established and reliable steam communication and of convenient methods of money exchanges." There spoke the real Harrison and real protectionist, just as the same interesting combination speaks further on in his letter of acceptance, where he rails in the good old fashion at "the markets of the world," stands aghast at that "competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people," and chuckles over the closing of "foreign tin-plate mills and plush factories." Whatever may be said of the Republican party at large, it is clear that, with the President, reciprocity is, indeed, a "sham"—a thing in which he has no personal belief, and which he would make use of to deceive the people and obscure the political issue.

Most amazing of all is his attempt to run away bodily from the McKinley Bill. He says: "The Convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules." If Gov. McKinley makes any more speeches for the President after that flat repudiation of his masterpiece, he will be as magnanimous and long-suffering as the people must be who listen to his vain repetitions. Mr. Harrison seems to think it is still 1888. Then he could talk of not being committed to any "schedules," and of his party being ready to "revise rates"; but now that is four years behind the times. The schedules are made, the rates are revised, and the result is a tariff law of which the vast majority of the people have emphatically shown their condemnation. Not committed to a schedule? Still "differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles"? What, then, becomes of that famous appeal to business men to continue the Republicans in power so as to secure a "permanent" tariff and "stable" conditions? According to the President there is just as much likelihood of a new tariff upheaval within two years, if his party is successful in the election, as there was four years ago.

On the Force Bill issue three courses were open to President Harrison. He could reaffirm his former avowed opinions, and call, as he did in his letter four years ago and in his messages to Congress, for a thorough-going Federal election law; he could admit that he had changed his mind in the face of the emphatic disapproval of the country; or he could trim. Needless to say, he has trimmed. And the usual fate of trimmers awaits him: his disingenuous allusions to a "non-partisan commission," and to the "new political movements" in the South, will not, on the one hand, reassure the South, nor, on the other, satisfy those Republicans in the North who wanted a flat-footed declaration in favor of Federal control of elections. On this subject he accurately represents the uncertain and shifting position and inconsistent pretensions of his party. Since the platforms were adopted, the Force Bill issue has come to have a prominence which is destructive of Republican hopes of electoral votes in the South; the President's letter serves only to accentuate that issue and the damage it is certain to do his party. The letter as a whole gives the impression of a "groggy" prize-fighter, who strikes wildly but weakly in all directions without once hitting his adversary. It will probably remain for all time unequalled in its dreary length, and we certainly hope that no candidate for the Presidency will ever again put forth an appeal to the American people containing so many passages which smack of the unscrupulous political haranguer.

The circular-letter sent out by the Treasury Department, with the sanction of the President, establishing a quarantine period of twenty days for all ships bringing immigrants to this country, has been approved by the public, but it cannot be affirmed that it has any legal effect. Even by its own terms it does not supersede any State laws or regulations, but makes an exception of them in all cases. In other words, if the Quarantine authorities of this port find that an immigrant vessel is free from disease or contagion, and accordingly issue a permit to land her passengers in less than twenty days, the Treasury circular has nothing to say to the contrary. Any controversy between Federal and State authority on this subject is thus avoided, and wisely so. It would add much to the embarrassment of the situation if there were room for such a dispute. Dr. Jenkins has said that he shall administer the State laws on the subject of quarantine independently, and if he finds a ship free from disease and from danger he shall pass her. In taking this position he is not only within his right, but within the terms of the circular itself.

There is a pretty general belief prevailing throughout the country that immigration ought to be checked independently of the cholera, and this sentiment will sustain the twenty-day regulation in the same way that it would sustain a law restricting immigration. But it must not be supposed that immigration can be stopped without producing effects on business in general. Ships cannot run in the same number as before unless they can carry immigrants, and as ocean freights cannot be moved without ships, there must be a curtailment of both imports and exports. A curtailment of imports will cause a loss of revenue to the Government and will naturally lead to some rise in the prices of the imported articles. It will be accompanied by some fall in the prices of exported articles. Indeed, such a fall has already been observed in the produce markets, due to the disarrangement which the cholera had produced abroad. That effect will now be intensified. Railways will lose both freights and passenger fares to some extent. People will economize, and this will cause some shrinkage of business, so that by and by there may be as strong pressure on the Government to cancel the anti-immigration circular as there was to issue it; provided, of course, the disease appears to be diminishing abroad. In other words, if the circular is an evil, a train of causes will soon be in motion to remove it. Meanwhile, we all know that the cholera is now controllable to a degree quite unknown in any former visitation. We have, therefore, every reason to expect that its ravages will diminish instead of increase in Europe, and that with the help of approaching cold weather it will soon disappear altogether. Whether it will gain lodgment on our shores no one can say with certainty. We think that the chances are against such an eventuality.

The action of the bolting Republicans in the Nevada State Convention on Thursday

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

appears to make it certain that the three electoral votes of the State will be lost to Harrison and Reid in November. The bolters comprised two-thirds of the delegates. They refused to nominate Harrison electors, and adopted resolutions condemning the Republicans of the Eastern States and Harrison's Administration for failing to enact laws in favor of free silver coinage. They also endorsed the Weaver Presidential electors, two of whom are Republicans and one a Democrat, and all of whom are pledged to vote against both Cleveland and Harrison. The free-silver party have a thorough organization throughout the State, and it is now believed to be certain that they will carry the State for their electors and all other candidates by a large majority. This fact will be a cause for serious anxiety to the National Republican managers, for the three votes of Nevada combined with the four or five which the Republicans will lose in Michigan make a dangerous break in their column of "sure" States.

Now that the protectionist press has fairly committed itself to the position that the McKinley Law has raised wages, it will have a lively fight on its hands. The Peck business is turning out badly, and the views of the workmen—who presumptively know best—as to their wages are being presented on every hand. An interesting summary of these views is made public by Mr. John De Witt Warner in the last number of *Tariff Reform*. Early in July of this year the *World* published a list of some 500 cases of reduction of wages, which were not veiled under the convenient obscurity guaranteed by the Bureau of Labor method of obtaining statistics, but were stated with details of name and place. The publication of this list threw the protectionists into dire confusion, and they attempted to break its force by asserting that in a few cases reductions in wages were offset by improvements in processes and machinery. An active distribution of circulars addressed to protected manufacturers took place, begging for reports of increases of wages with which to meet the *World's* statistics. The most earnest appeals and desperate exertions at last resulted in a beggarly array of twenty-eight instances where wages in protected industries had been increased, and the *American Economist* was forced to put these forth as the best answer it could make to the overwhelming figures against it.

This was just the opportunity for which tariff-reformers had been waiting. The *Economist* was compelled by the exigencies of the situation to give names and places and rates of increase of wages, and the tariff-reformers at once began an investigation of every one of the twenty-eight cases published by the *Economist*. The results of these investigations are now summed up by Mr. Warner. His summary is dismal reading for protectionists. In many of the establishments alleging increased wages, when the allegation was shown to the employees it was received with the exclamation, "What a lie!" In a number of cases wages had been maintained by strikes, in a few they had been advanced on account of strikes, in several the wages of some of the hands had been increased and the wages of others reduced, and in some cases there had been a reduction all around, instead of an increase. The employees even of the benevolent and blatant Dolge of Dolgeville, who publishes a Dolgeville paper devoted to the propagation of the theory that he does business purely for love of the laboring man, seem to find great difficulty in discovering any increase in their wages, although some of them complain of reductions. Altogether Mr. Warner exposes the *Economist's* statements most completely, and those who desire to learn the workmen's opinion of the protectionist claims will do well to look at this issue of *Tariff Reform*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, seems to have displayed his usual facility in muddling any question into which "labor" enters, in the matter of the new Post-office building at Newark. In accordance with the general desire, the contract called for the use of Belleville sandstone, but a few weeks ago Mr. Foster authorized a change to Indiana bluestone. Among other citizens of Newark who wanted the Belleville stone used was ex-Congressman Halsey. Congressman English, in a recent speech, alleged that he called upon Secretary Foster in reference to the stone to be used, and that the latter said to him: "How do you expect us to do this for you when Mr. Halsey voted against us at Minneapolis?" However that may have been, the reasons now advanced by the Secretary for his action are worth attention. As explained in the *Tribune*, "the contractors could not procure Belleville stone to be worked by union men." Therefore the change to Indiana stone was made "to give Newark a post-office as early as possible, and to benefit union workingmen who were on strike." Now, if this is the principle upon which the Administration is to be run, it is evident that its applications have only begun. If the *Tribune* must be unionized and no Government contracts in Newark allowed to be defiled by the touch of a non-union laborer, why not apply the same rules to the contracts of the Carnegie Company? "Union workingmen on strike" are in great numbers at Homestead, and in the mills are non-union men making armor-plate for the Government. We advise the Amalgamated Association to notify the President and Mr. Reid that this must stop, and that if they really are the friends of "regular" workingmen, they will see to it that not a pound of steel plate is accepted from the Carnegies until "genuine laboring men" are allowed to make it.

A public document entitled "Gold and Silver," just issued by the United States Geological Survey, presents again the statistics of production of those two metals for the year 1890, and also for previous years. Two facts are especially noticeable in this report—the remarkably uniform production of gold, and the rapid increase in the production of silver. The gold production for ten years past has varied but little from $32,000,000 per annum, while that of silver has increased in the same time from $46,000,000 to $70,000,000 per annum. In 1869, the year of the completion of the first railway to the Pacific, the production of silver in the United States was only $12,000,000. In the following year the Kansas Pacific Railway was completed to Colorado, and the year's production of silver rose to $16,000,000. From that time to the present, railway building in the mountain region and silver production have gone hand in hand until the present enormous output has been reached. That the two facts are connected together as cause and effect is very plain. Railway building has enormously cheapened the cost of extracting all ores. New inventions and discoveries in metallurgy have worked in the same way. Now, if anybody is looking for a cause of the great decline in silver since 1870, he can find it in the enormous increase in the amount coming upon the world's market. If we take a wider range of observation, we find the same causes and the same results at work in Australia and in other countries. In 1870 the world's annual production of silver was only $64,000,000. In 1890 it was $171,000,000, as nearly as can be ascertained. In the former year silver was 34 per cent. of the production of the precious metals. It is now between 59 and 60 per cent., nor is there any sign as yet of a change in this ratio of production. Evidently the decline in the price of silver will continue until it passes out of the category of the precious metals altogether, if it is not already out.

That free competition of labor is the proper correlative of trades-unions has witness in English legislation. On the same day (June 29, 1871) that the legal status of trades-unions was recognized by act of Parliament, a law was passed for the more certain punishment of attempts to limit the freedom of labor. In France, however, another course was taken. No sooner had trades-unions received legal sanction by the Act of March 21, 1884, than the effort was made to repeal the three articles of the Penal Code which threw safeguards around the right to work. Two of these provided punishment for violence or fraud in restraint of the freedom of labor, and the third for what we know as boycotting. All three were

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

promptly repealed by the Chamber, but the Senate has so far refused to concur except in the repeal of the last. Even out of that, mischief has grown, as is seen by a curious decision just given by the Supreme Court. A certain workman in the Department of Isère had abandoned his union and was unable to secure work because it at once proceeded to boycott any employer who hired him. He sued the union for damages, but was beaten in the two lower courts on the express ground that the code no longer recognized boycotting as a crime. But the Supreme Court has made the ingenious distinction that boycotting is legal "when its object is defence of a union's interests," but not so "when it aims to force an employer to dismiss a workman because he has left the organization and refuses to return to it." On the strength of this distinction, the decision of the lower courts was reversed. This is apparently straining a point, but, if so, it shows the well-grounded fear of the court that society could not endure an unchecked tyranny, whether it were that of Government or of labor-unions.

The future of the French Republic seems now to be at least as well assured as that of any Continental Power. The elections of July 31 were perhaps of historical importance, for they were the first into which no question of the form of government entered. They were exclusively Republican. Party lines were no longer drawn, with Republicans on one side and Monarchists on the other. There were perhaps not ten candidates who did not, explicitly or implicitly, express their assent to the present order of things. The representatives of the various pretenders to the throne of France have not been slow to see the drift of events, and to act accordingly. Even before the elections, the party of the Whites of Spain had been thrown into disorder by the Pope's declarations in favor of the Republic, and by the withdrawal of some such members as M. Maurice d'Andigné. Don Carlos, their chief, has now himself yielded to the desires of the Holy Father, and gives, as he says, "a new proof of his devotion to the Holy See" by cancelling the powers of the Prince de Valori, who has been for a number of years his representative in France.

The Orleanists appear to be moved by the same considerations that have swayed the Whites, and to be following not very far behind them. On August 11 the Marquis de Breteuil, whose relations to the Comte de Paris have been those of close friendship, and who has known all his plans and hopes, sent a letter of resignation to his constituents in Argelès. This letter is noteworthy for its dignity and frankness. The Holy Father, says M. de Breteuil, has withdrawn publicly his confidence from the Royalist party, and adjured them to renounce their political opinions for the good of France. For himself, then, he bows respectfully before the counsels of the Sovereign Pontiff, but they have changed the state of things so much that the new situation demands new men. The chiefs of the Monarchist Right must be free from all suspicion of having profited by their sudden conversion. To inspire confidence in universal suffrage they must retire from public life, and leave to others the task of maintaining conservative interests in the Republic. Even the Imperialists accept the Republic in words. They say they would accept it fully and without reserve if it could only be changed a little to suit them, and made Bonapartist and plebiscitary. They kept the Napoleonic feast this year, the little remnant of them, very much as mourners might gather to a banquet of funeral baked meats. A certain M. Engerand, Deputy from Caen, addressed them in a long speech in which he pointed out the sure path to triumphant success. All that the party has to do is to add to its late Boulangism socialism, and to socialism the anti-Semitic ardors of M. Édouard Drumont. Drumont and Mores should be, in fact, its leaders. It is evident that the Republic will take no detriment from such midsummer madness as this.

Further reports in regard to the practical working of the German laws of compulsory insurance for workingmen show how far from acceptable they are to employers and laborers alike. Especially burdensome and irritating are they felt to be in the agricultural regions. Farm laborers have never had to pay any direct taxes, and now are tempted to consider the weekly insurance stamps as an exaction. Many of them tear up their official insurance cards, and more obstinately refuse to pay their weekly quota. Where wages are low, the employing farmer is often obliged to pay for his workmen, and where wages are high, he often makes them pay his own proportion. The natural result is an increased friction between employers and employed, instead of that happy-family condition of affairs which was expected to follow the paternal laws in question. Moreover, the business is an expensive one in its principle and wasteful in its administration. A large farmer of the Rhine valley sends his experience in the matter of insurance against sickness to an agricultural paper. In his employ are twenty-two families, besides extra help at planting and harvest. His total expenses for sickness, covering men, women, and children, used to be $75 a year; now he is obliged to pay into the fund for insurance against sickness no less than $350 yearly. He adds that his employees are greatly discontented, and gives it as his opinion that "the burdens created by the recent social laws are destined to bring about serious embarrassments in the relations of agriculturists with their workmen, and to have a pernicious political effect."

For more than two months public attention and the time of Congress in Brazil were taken up with a novel bill for "aiding industry." On May 12 a committee, appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Finance, made a report on the best methods of relieving the general depression in business. It advocated an extension of the protective principle in tariff legislation, but concluded that that way of putting money into the pockets of a favored few was too slow, and so recommended a grant of money outright to embarrassed manufacturers and speculators from the national Treasury. In accordance with the report, a bill was introduced in Congress for the issue of $50,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds "in aid of trade and industry," the said bonds to be doled out to those who could show that their business was in a bad way, and so entitled to national aid. The bill was greeted with immense popular enthusiasm, mass-meetings being held in great numbers to endorse it, and great demonstrations of workingmen being got up at which the threat was freely made that if the bill did not pass, there would be an insurrection. The papers were full of the affair, and several of them approved the plan. Many members of Congress were outspoken in its favor, and even the Minister of Finance gave it a qualified endorsement. For a time it seemed certain that the scheme would become law.

But serious opposition arose. The solid business houses and manufacturing concerns concluded that they had no interest in being taxed for the benefit of shaky enterprises, and a petition against the bill was laid before Congress, signed by 500 of the most reputable firms in Rio de Janeiro. About the same time the foreign banking-houses which were carrying Brazilian securities began to telegraph the Government that if it did not quit fooling with such insane laws, Brazilian credit would be knocked to pieces in Europe. This action naturally aroused a vast deal of patriotic indignation among the promoters of the scheme, who at once began to rage furiously, in a way not unfamiliar in our own land, against "foreign intruders," and to ask if the Government was prepared to take its orders from the "Jews of London." However, the authorities took fright, and when the bill came to a vote on July 22, it was beaten by a large majority. It seems a pity that such a naïve and direct application of the great principles of protection was not allowed to be made for the instruction of mankind. We believe it to be the fact, however, that in this country the public is now pretty generally aware that protective taxes which really protect are as undisguised a gift to the favored manufactures as would be a direct bounty voted them.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.

A TIMELY and reassuring article on the history of the several epidemics of cholera in this country, and of the efficiency of the New York Quarantine, appears in the last number of the NewYork *Medical Journal*, from the pen of Dr. S. T. Armstrong. The drift of it is that, with the better understanding of the nature of the disease and of the methods by which it is propagated, together with the great improvement in public sanitation and in the equipment of Quarantine, "the existing conditions are favorable for the possibility of adding 1892 to the credit side of the administrative account of the Quarantine at the port of New York"—that is, for excluding cholera from the city.

Dr. Armstrong takes up the record for ten cholera years, and shows that in four of them the epidemic "entered the country in part by the New York Quarantine, though in each of these years there was an almost contemporary introduction of the disease via Canada or New Orleans." In 1866 the local Quarantine was solely at fault, but in five years, viz, 1855, 1856, 1867, 1873, and 1887, it was entirely successful in preventing the cholera from getting on land, although in each of them the disease was on shipboard in the harbor. In other words, in five out of the last six appearances of cholera in New York Bay, the measures adopted by the Health Officer of the port have been adequate to protect the city perfectly. This is the most encouraging feature of the situation, inasmuch as it shows an increasing efficiency. In fact, as Dr. Armstrong points out, the facilities and equipment of the Quarantine establishment are now superior to any we have ever had before, and he very forcibly argues that if the cholera could be kept out in 1887, by "the meagre, unscientific, and inadequate appliances" of that year, the arrest of the disease this year, under the greatly improved conditions, will depend simply "upon the vigilance and capability of the Quarantine officials."

One very important point made in Dr. Armstrong's article is, that in several of the epidemics the outbreak occurred as the result of infection brought into the country in the preceding fall and winter. Thus, in 1832, when there were 3,512 deaths from cholera in New York city, the first known case was that of a man who entered the country by way of Canada in 1831. Similarly, in 1866, the disease broke out in the city on May 1, while the first infected ship from abroad was still under detention at Quarantine. It seems, however, that a steamship had reached the harbor on November 2, 1865, on which sixty cases of cholera had occurred on the passage, forty-three more cases appearing during her stay at Quarantine. Three other infected vessels came later in the winter of the same year, and it must have been from one of them that the germs found lodgment in the city. As regards the epidemic of 1849, it is stated that there were deaths from cholera in New York during the previous winter, the victims being immigrants who "*broke quarantine.*" This was a literal fact, as it is on record that more than one hundred immigrants confined in the Staten Island Quarantine station "scaled the walls and fled to the city"! No wonder that the worst epidemic in the city's history followed, no less than 5,071 deaths having occurred as the result of such fearful mismanagement.

It is only necessary to recall the blundering and ignorance of those days, to see how inconclusive is the argument of those who reason that things will go in 1892 as they did in 1849 and 1866. These despondent and alarmed persons forget, in the first place, how things went in 1873 and 1887, and they overlook, besides, the great improvements made at Quarantine since even the last-mentioned year, and above all the spread of better sanitary methods among the people generally. It was pointed out at the time of the great and prolonged heat last July, that the mortality from sunstroke was far less than it had been at similar times fifteen and twenty years ago. This was rightly attributed to a better popular knowledge of hygienic principles, and there is no doubt that the same thing would have its effect in staying the ravages of cholera should it actually get a foothold in the city. If it is said that there are larger masses of ignorant population than ever before, that is no reason why the rest of the city should be panic-stricken. Americans and Europeans live in Asiatic cities where cholera is endemic, and yet they have no fear that they will not be able to protect themselves. Furthermore, it is an undoubted fact that the poorer quarters of this city are subject to a better sanitary and medical inspection than ever before, and that the chances would be as good for isolating and preventing the spread of the disease here as they have been shown to be, so far, in London and Liverpool and Glasgow.

We believe that warning against needless panic is less called for now than a week ago. Those hysterical individuals, some editors among them, who then seemed to think it a marvel that they were still alive, have recovered their equanimity. Now that it is well settled that the infection of cholera is received only in a definite method, against which it is possible to adopt almost certainly protective measures, the obvious thing to do is not incontinently to fall sick of the disease before it arrives, and to make sure that you do not fall sick of it after it arrives.

THE PRACTICAL TARIFF ISSUE.

IT has for many years been the habit of protectionists to warn the American people that the Democratic party was determined to destroy their industries and reduce them to starvation. While there may have been persons of sufficient simplicity to accept this representation as true, it has generally been treated with silent contempt. The Democratic platform this year, however, is so emphatic in its denunciation of the protective theory as to give a certain faint plausibility to the affected alarm as to impending free trade. We should not have supposed this feeling to exist to any extent had it not been for a recent utterance by a journal of moderate Republican and protectionist tendencies, the *Wool and Cotton Reporter*. This journal declares that it

> "does not believe the McKinley Bill and tariff for revenue only were the sole alternatives of those who sought in 1889-'90 a rectification of the tariff errors of 1883. The time was ripe for such a revision of duties in a downward direction as would have made the tariff laws then framed a finality for some years to come on the basis of moderate protection. That was a sound and reasonable doctrine which the McKinley Bill departed from, that our tariffs should be so framed as to yield the greatest possible measure of protection to American labor without fostering monopolies, and if the recent National Democratic Convention had not shown its usual capacity for blundering by adopting an extreme revenue-tariff platform, we believe the people of the nation would have put themselves on record as condemning the McKinley Bill by a large majority."

Now we do not agree with the *Reporter* as to what is "sound and reasonable doctrine." Many years of investigation have only strengthened our conviction that the à priori argument in favor of free trade is supported by overwhelming evidence from experience. We are unable to discover the slightest ground for supposing that "American labor" as a class has ever derived any benefit from protective duties, while we find most abundant reasons for concluding that these duties have been detrimental to the whole community. They have injured workingmen not only by reducing their remuneration, but also by stimulating the importation of the less desirable sort of foreigners, such as constitute the mass of the population of towns like Homestead. We entirely coincide with the *Reporter*, that general high wages are extremely desirable. Our difference appears when it is proposed to attain this result by taxation intended to drive laborers and capitalists out of those employments which they have found most profitable. This result the *Reporter* supposes to be attainable by such taxation. We do not, and the difference between us is radical.

But when we pass from the consideration of "theory" to that of the "condition that confronts us," our differences become immaterial. What is said in a political platform is important only as it is likely to be embodied in legislation; and conceding that the Democratic platform calls for free trade, free trade is an obvious impossibility. The Republicans have taken care to provide against danger from that source by incurring future liabilities that cannot be evaded. A large revenue must be provided, and we see no way in which it can be provided except by retaining

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many duties that are "incidentally protective," and by maintaining an average rate that will more than balance the supposed greater labor cost of our manufactures. The Mills Bill was a conservative measure, even from the point of view of the *Reporter*, but the prospect is not very hopeful for even so much of reform as that bill contained. Unless our expenditures can somehow be cut down, increased rather than decreased taxation is to be expected in the future. We cannot have the crops of 1891 every year, but we can depend upon the magnitude of the appropriation bills.

The "condition" that confronts us, therefore, is the prospect of moderate tariff reform if Mr. Cleveland is elected, and the certainty of the continuance of the McKinley policy if Mr. Harrison is elected. There is not a voice in favor of tariff reform uplifted among Republicans, or if such a voice is raised it is drowned in the overwhelming outcry of the protected interests. In their present situation the Republicans cannot and dare not reform the tariff. They know that if they do not all hang together they will hang separately. Whenever they have tried to reform the tariff they have made it more prohibitory, and they must yield to this tendency or lose their following.

Since the *Reporter* desires moderate tariff reform, and will get it from the Democrats and will not get it from the Republicans, it seems to us that it should exert itself for the election of Mr. Cleveland. Its apprehension on account of the "free-trade platform" of the Democrats will melt away before the light of reason and experience. The more intelligent class of manufacturers in both the cotton and the woollen industries, as the *Reporter* knows, have no anxiety on account of Democratic success, but anticipate from it increased prosperity. The more influential class of Democratic statesmen, such as Representative Wilson, are in touch with the most intelligent business sentiment of the country, and Mr. Wilson, in the current number of the *North American Review*, shows what the reform policy of the Democrats is. Has the *Reporter* any serious fault to find with the six bills passed this year by the Democratic House of Representatives? Would not the country be much better off if the moderate reforms of those bills had been accepted by the Republicans? Which party adopted a really conservative policy?

But it is not enough to consider this election alone. Few Republicans who expect victory this fall are so sanguine as to hope for it four years from now. But four years from now it is scarcely to be hoped that the Democrats will have a candidate possessing the admirable qualities of Mr. Cleveland, a man in close relation with the intelligent patriotism of the country, competent through his associations as well as his own abilities to form wise judgments of legislative measures, and strong enough to guide his party. Such opportunities for prudent and conservative reform come rarely, and it is folly to neglect them. The McKinley Act produced such a popular uprising as nearly swamped the conservative Democracy. Four years more of the rule of the protected ring may bring about such a revolt as will be wholly unmanageable. For those who sincerely desire moderate reform, now is the time and Mr. Cleveland is the man. We trust that the *Reporter* and those who think with it will be found among "the people of the nation" who are going to "put themselves on record as condemning the McKinley Bill by a large majority."

THE EAU CLAIRE LUMBER CASE.

On September 1 the railroads in Wisconsin restored the lumber rates to the basis prevailing before the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The demand of the lumbermen of Eau Claire for lower charges, the order of the Commission, and the practical ignoring of that order by the railroads concerned, present an unusual instance of the difficulty of regulating transportation rates (and therefore values) through legislation.

The facts of the case are interesting as showing how dependent for growth Western towns are upon railways. Three small rivers penetrate the pine region of Wisconsin—the St. Croix, the Chippewa, and the Eau Claire—and down these streams the logs are floated to the saw-mills. The town of Eau Claire is well situated at the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers. Logs floated down these rivers can be manufactured into lumber at Eau Claire or carried further, into the Mississippi, and thence to the town of Winona, Minn., or La Crosse, Wis., where, as well as at Eau Claire, there are extensive saw-mills. The greater part of this lumber cut is sold in the cities on the Missouri River—Omaha and Kansas City—and for a decade or more Eau Claire and the Mississippi towns have been bitter rivals. Lumber from Eau Claire is carried by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway only, which also touches Winona and La Crosse. The Chicago and Northwestern serves the two points just named, but does not reach Eau Claire. In 1884, after rate wars, the whole question of relative charges from west of Lake Michigan to the Missouri River was submitted to George M. Bogue as arbitrator. Mr. Bogue, among other things, found that Eau Claire should pay 5½ cents per hundred pounds more than Winona and La Crosse, that being in his opinion the measure of its advantage in position. This higher rate from Eau Claire ("differential," as railroad men call it) has been in effect from 1884 to the present year. Under this differential Eau Claire has relatively declined as a lumbering town, while Winona and La Crosse have increased their output. Sawing lumber being the principal industry, the general trade and importance of the places have been affected in the same proportion. Eau Claire complained to the Inter-State Commission, which body, after hearing much evidence, found the differential against Eau Claire to be too high, and ordered the St. Paul to reduce it from 5½ cents to 2½ cents per hundred weight. That railway company complied with the order by quoting lumber from Eau Claire to Kansas City or Omaha at 3 cents less, whereupon the Northwestern reduced the Winona and La Crosse rate 3 cents also, leaving the difference exactly as before. Moreover, it was the intention of the Northwestern to keep the rate from the Mississippi towns at 5½ cents under Eau Claire, no matter how low the St. Paul Company might make the latter charge. If now the St. Paul had persisted in its position of reducing the Eau Claire rate as commanded by the Inter-State Commission, a rate war would have ensued which would have involved the whole Northwest and have entailed heavy losses upon all concerned. Not wishing for such a result, the St. Paul agreed to restore rates to the basis of the Bogue award.

The Inter-State Commission acknowledged that in this case it could not reach the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, for this road's rates from Winona were no discrimination against Eau Claire, because it did not run there. Could the St. Paul be blamed for accepting at Winona the rates forced upon it there by its competitor? Would Eau Claire have gained any advantage if the St. Paul Company had kept the Winona rate unchanged, provided the Northwestern quoted the Winona tariff three cents lower? What, then, can be done about the matter? It is very difficult to say. The testimony before the Commission seemed to show that the differential had in the course of years become unjust—that is, that 5½ cents was more than equal to Eau Claire's advantage, even on the theory of the award that the towns ought to be put upon a commercial equality. What reason, therefore, can the Northwestern Company advance for not conceding this act of justice to the injured town?

This question brings us directly to one of the principles of transportation which is often ignored, namely, that a proper charge for carriage is often as difficult to determine theoretically as a proper price for meat. The avowed object of the Inter-State Commissioners' order was to give to Eau Claire a larger share of the common cut of lumber. The result of such an increase would of course be to reduce the output of Winona and La Crosse. Hence the one railway which practically carries all the Eau Claire lumber would get a larger traffic, and the Northwestern, upon which Winona and La Crosse rely, would lose that much traffic in common with the declining trade of those towns. What matters it to the Northwestern that Eau Claire is suffering from an unjust differential? Its business is to preserve its

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

own tonnage, not to grant concessions which will benefit rival towns and carriers. In such a case that company may ask whether there is such a thing as "abstract justice" in transportation. Every spot in Wisconsin near the forests, and which might if favored by a railroad become a lumber centre, might make the same claim as Eau Claire. In one sense every sawmill not near a railroad is discriminated against, because it costs just so much more for the lumber to reach the market. If there were in Wisconsin a town site capable of becoming a manufacturing place, and if such town-site owner should complain that the advantages of his situation were not recognized, we should be tempted to reply to him, "Build your own railroad." A new railroad, or at least one whose interests are identified with that town alone, seems at present to be the only solution of the Eau Claire problem. It is useless to complain that the Northwestern, which has no thought for Eau Claire, is unfriendly, or that abstract justice is now being violated by a system of tariffs which has been in use for eight years. It requires force, not theory, to rearrange business so long established, where the main opponent is beyond legal reach.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

JOURNALIST, orator, man of letters, the leading Independent in our politics, the foremost among those who have endeavored to redeem our civil service from the baseness of a partisan system of rewards and punishments—such was George William Curtis, who died after much suffering on August 31. He was born in Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824, and was thus, as it were, sealed from his birth to that "soul liberty" of Roger Williams's proclamation which was a watchword often on his lips. With Lowell's birthday on the 22d of the same month, and Longfellow's on the 27th, there was here a pleasant omen of the friendly nearness of these men that would enrich his life; Lowell's the nearer, that the omen might not lack anything of exactness. On his father's side he came of a family that had long been honorably known in Worcester, Mass., and his father, George Curtis, was a man of pronounced business faculty. His mother was a daughter of James Burrill, jr., at one time United States Senator from Rhode Island, and at another Chief Justice of the State; and hence we may imagine that direction of his blood which tended to a life of public interests rather than one of mercantile pursuits. The latter would have pleased his father more, and to this end, in 1839, after the boy had been at a boarding-school near Boston for four years and with a private tutor for another, he was placed in a German importing-house in New York. In these years he had lost his mother, and his father had married again and come to New York to engage in banking. The boy's school-life at Jamaica Plain is supposed to be freely rendered in the opening chapters of 'Trumps,' Mr. Curtis's only novel (1858-'9), and not his most successful book.

By this time the transcendental movement was in full swing, and young Curtis's interest in it soon became much deeper than his interest in the routine of business, and he broke away in 1840 and went to Brook Farm, where he remained about four years. This episode afforded him acquaintance with Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, Ripley, Emerson, Alcott, Parker, and many other permanent residents or transient visitors at the Farm, and laid up for him a store of happy recollections, on which he drew delightfully in his later years in conversation and in the lucubrations of his "Easy Chair"; with much graver matter, telling of his exploits in washing dishes and how he danced the clothes-pins from his pockets in the evening's joyous round. From Brook Farm he passed to Concord, Mass., and there for two years increased his intimacy with Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne; the last-named, at ambrosial feasts in Emerson's parlor, "riding his horse of the night" in silence for the most part—in whatever company, alone. In his 'Homes of American Authors,' Mr. Curtis's memory of these years helped him to many a vivid stroke; among others, to that tragic incident of a poor girl who drowned herself, which furnished Hawthorne with the basis of his drowning of Zenobia in 'The Blithedale Romance.'

From August, 1846, until August, 1850, Mr. Curtis was in Europe, and he never went again and never felt any pressing inclination to do so. It may well have been, especially in the later years, because he knew that it would be "another Yarrow," and another everything, if he went again. His itinerary, even for those times, was of uncommon interest, for it took him first to Italy, then to Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Egypt, Palestine, and to England on the eve of his return; and it coincided with a period of great events—that of the revolutions of 1848. In Italy, with others, he risked a dangerous walk from Como to Milan, and he was in Berlin at the time of the outbreak, and saw that most impressive sight, the coffins of a hundred or more of the dead revolutionists borne in long procession on the shoulders of their comrades to their burial. He made many acquaintances that were an honor to his youth and a growing satisfaction to his maturer years; the Brownings possibly the most precious of them all. The manner of his meeting them is related in one of the "Easy Chair" papers included in the select volume published in 1891.

But Mr. Curtis's travels were of more importance because of the literary fruit they bore than because of any enjoyment that he reaped from them at the immediate time. This fruit—the 'Nile Notes' and 'The Howadji in Syria'—was of an Eastern daintiness which melted in the mouth. They were not the stuff to brace the intellectual or moral man, but they were no vain repetitions of a theme which, even then, was not unworn; they were fantasias upon it which involved every concrete detail in rosy mists of fancy and conceit. The manner was not unrelated to other writing of the time, but it had the stamp of individual talent upon every page. Here, as in 'Prue and I,' sentiment was pushed to the verge of sentimentalism, but not across the line. The 'Nile Notes' was published in 1851, and 'The Howadji in Syria' in 1852; and the latter gave to Mr. Curtis a sobriquet that clung to him for many years and into a period which had little in common with the dreamy languor of the Howadji. While Mr. Curtis was abroad he furnished occasional letters to the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, of which his friends Henry J. Raymond and Charles A. Dana were then managing editors. His first literary work after his return was in the way of musical criticism for the *Tribune*, and simultaneously, or soon after, he wrote a series of letters for the same journal about the Catskills, Niagara, Saratoga, and other places of summer resort. These were gathered into a volume in 1852, and they are as pleasant now as when they first appeared—pleasanter than the places which they celebrate are now, except Niagara, which, like Browning's forest, has "relapsed to its ancient mood." And here it may fitly be mentioned that Mr. Curtis's predilection for "doing good by stealth and getting found out," though for the second part he did not care, had a fine illustration in his silent partnership in the enterprise which saved Niagara from private greed and made it the possession of the State. No one except his friend Prof. Norton was more helpful in that business.

In 1852 Mr. Curtis did his first work for *Harper's Monthly*, the earliest of his comments on the social world, foregleams of 'The Potiphar Papers' and the long bright day of genial, social satire that was afterwards to shine in his department of the same magazine. But in the meantime he was to have some pleasant and some sad experience as the editor of *Putnam's New Monthly Magazine*. Parke Godwin and Charles F. Briggs, yclept "Harry Franco" in Lowell's 'Fable for Critics,' were associated with him in the editorial care. In it, as in no previous venture, was the promise and the potency of our present *Harper's*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, and *Atlantic*. But it had a character of its own, not reproduced in any one of these, though in the *Atlantic* more than in the others. Mr. Curtis contributed to it his 'Potiphar Papers' and his 'Prue and I,' the former his most satirical performance, showing unmistakably the influence of Thackeray, for whom he had the warmest admiration, increased by personal acquaintance; and though he could not be other than a "kindly wag," his spear disclosed abundant snobbishness and other folly in the social world. 'Prue and I' was very different, the most charming bit of sentiment he ever wrote. The different papers which made up 'The Homes of American Authors' were also written for *Putnam's*. His business connection with the enterprise was less fortunate. When the magazine changed hands, Mr. Curtis connected himself with the new firm, which soon failed. Well might Lowell write to William Page, a common friend, "Tincture of laurel is not good for daily bread." By availing himself of legal technicalities Mr. Curtis might have escaped his share of the responsibility, but he was incapable of doing this. Holding himself morally responsible, he went to work as heroically as Sir Walter in his last years, but fortunately with youth and health upon his side, to pay a greater sum than he had ever hoped to gather for his own.

He was now settled in his "Easy Chair," and was also writing a series of papers for *Harper's Weekly* called "The Lounger," but his income from these sources did not begin to meet the creditors' enormous claim. He enlarged his lecture field and gave some years a hundred lectures in the season for such edification. His rivals were Beecher and Chapin and Parker and Emerson and Phillips and many of less note, but no one was welcomed more cordially than he or did less to debase the currency which he exchanged for "Fame," as Chapin called it—"Fifty And My Expenses," then a maximum rate. Parker was more massive, Emerson more profound and mystical, Phillips more incisive, Chapin more vehement, Beecher more humorous and impassioned, but Curtis had a charm of voice and manner of his own, suiting the dignity of noble thoughts expressed in musical cadences. Many of his lectures were upon literary sub-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

jects, but always with a lively feeling for the personality behind the book. His "Sir Philip Sidney" was related to his repertory much as Phillips's "Lost Arts" to his, which was much more contracted; and ever, as men heard it, they confused the speaker with the man of whom he spoke. As the anti-slavery combat deepened, his lectures took its impress more and more, until frequently it became his solitary theme, and he must go from Dr. Furness's house, in Philadelphia, to the lecture-hall with eight revolvers in the pockets of as many friends to insure his safety. But, whatever the subject or the inspiration of the lecturer or the editorial contributor, the bulk of all his earnings for a dozen years and more went to the payment of his debt. Yet could political passion rage so fierce in 1884 that men who knew all this could not account for Mr. Curtis's political course but by imputing to him mercenary motives!

Students of Lowell's life have found in his great love for Maria White and his happy marriage with that lady the secret of his deepening purpose and his devotion to the anti-slavery cause. Late in 1856 Mr. Curtis was married to Anna Shaw, and John C. Frémont was at the wedding. Mr. Curtis had just done his best for this candidate in the Presidential campaign, but the Quakers had not "come out," and Frémont could lend to Mr. Curtis's nuptials only the ornament of a defeated general, still picturesque, as he had always been, and little more. But the coincidence of Mr. Curtis's political beginnings with his marriage is too obvious not to suggest a wonder whether here also there was not a *propter hoc*. Certain it is that his wife, a daughter of Francis George and Sarah B. Shaw, and sister of Col. Robert G. Shaw, who was "buried with his niggers" at Fort Wagner, and of Josephine, who married Col. Charles R. Lowell of like glorious fame, was of a stock and parentage so earnest and so philanthropic, and was so true to all their inspirations, that Mr. Curtis may well have found some heightening of his aims in his new life and love and in the new associations that now touched his spirit. Before this there was little in his character that prophesied the man he came to be. It seemed much more likely that his star would lead him to a career exclusively literary, if not dilettantish, than that he would be found among the prophets of political justice and the organizers of political reform. But there was little doubt which way it was leading him after 1856. From that time onward the anti-slavery conflict became more engrossing to his mind and heart, and entered more largely into his public utterance. Not content with this, he entered vigorously into the local politics of Staten Island, where he had made his home, and soon found himself Chairman of the Republican County Committee, an office which he held for many years, nor was it any sinecure as held by him. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln; though Seward was his candidate, he afterwards appreciated to the full the happy fortune which secured the honor for the less experienced but wiser man. A speech which Mr. Curtis made at this Convention was the most impressive and effective of all the shorter speeches of his life. A motion by Joshua R. Giddings to add a clause from the Declaration of Independence had been lost by a large majority in their desire to conciliate the border States. Mr. Giddings was about to leave the Convention when he was brought back by John H. Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, to hear a motion by Mr. Curtis which differed inappreciably from his own, and a speech in its support which carried the Convention with its impassioned eloquence and secured for the motion a unanimous vote. After Lincoln's election, Mr. Curtis's energy on the platform and the stump was directed to so husbanding the victories of the war that they should be the victories of emancipation. But before the war was over (1863) he had become the political editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and thus secured "a door of utterance" much wider than the platform of the lecturer had afforded him. In 1869 he was urgently invited to assume the editorship of the N. Y. *Times*, Henry J. Raymond having died. Many have felt that here was the most splendid opportunity he ever had, yet he put it from him as a forbidden thing.

Mr. Curtis has been often spoken of as one who abandoned a literary career for that of politics and reform. But he did nothing of the kind. Ruskin assures us that all rivers have their deep and shallow side. It may not be so—most likely it is not; but Mr. Curtis had his deeper side in his political activity, and a side less deep where his mirth and humor played in and out among the social topics of the time, among men and books, as the sunlight plays among the leaves and pebbles of a river's shallower side. The literary impulse of his youth was continued in the essays of his "Easy Chair," but the essays were not editorials and the editorials were never the superfluous products of his "Easy Chair." It was remarkable that two lines of production could be kept so perfectly distinct for thirty years. But in all this time, and especially in the concluding score, Mr. Curtis had a third instrument of use and power, the oration, in which the strength of his editorial writing and the beauty of his essays both found expression, while there was scope for other faculties which these did not employ, something architechtonic, which evolved their structure into a noble symmetry,

> "swelling up loudly
> To a climax and then dying proudly."

In these last years Mr. Curtis wrote but few lectures in the manner of those earlier ones which delighted both the town and the country mouse, but he wrote and delivered many orations, and their structure was quite different from that of his lectures. They were generally read, but they had not the effect of reading, and when they were memorized, as at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Arch, there was no creak of the *memoriter* machine. He was the ornament of many great occasions; municipalities and States were always seeking him for their great commemorations and to honor their illustrious dead. His eulogies upon Sumner and Phillips and Bryant and Lowell were all significant and admirable, each subtly fitted to its special theme, and that upon Lowell (1892) fitly concluding the distinguished line. Each one of these and every other was made the vehicle of some impressive lesson needed by the hour. And the same is true of all that multitude of speeches which he delivered at civic banquets and on similar occasions.

Already a generation has arisen that knows not the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes of Rhode Island, who in 1865 framed the first practical measure of civil-service reform, and, by his intelligent and earnest advocacy, compelled an unwilling legislature to give it at least the semblance of a trial; but Mr. Curtis was always ready to disclaim the honor, which was frequently accorded him, of being a pioneer in that "wilderness of shameful precedent." He always cherished for Mr. Jenckes a sense of loyalty as to a living chief. He became at once his second in command, and in 1871 was appointed by President Grant to the Chairmanship of the first Civil-Service Commission. He never doubted Grant's sincerity or earnestness in the matter, but the President felt himself too much alone to keep up the weary fight. It was given up in 1873, and Mr. Curtis, whose hopes had been absurdly high, was correspondingly depressed and full of mortification and chagrin. But he soon rallied, and, under his guidance, and inspired by his resolve, the National Civil-Service Reform League was formed in 1881, with local organizations wherever a nucleus of political idealists could be found. The first of these, the New York Civil-Service Reform Association, had been organized in 1877 and reorganized in 1880, from which time Mr. Curtis was its President, drawing to him many strong allies. In *Harper's Weekly* he applauded every onward step, and stigmatized in fitting terms each old abuse or cowardly retreat. He was in correspondence with every Senator and Representative or State official or municipal officer in whom there was any hope of better things. At each annual meeting of the National League, as its President, he made a careful address in which he counted up the losses and the gains and measured men according to their works. And his reward was great. At the time of the last annual meeting already more than 36,000 national offices had been redeemed from the spoils system and made subject to competitive examination and promotion upon merit—to say nothing of the reform effected in New York and in Massachusetts; while bills have been proposed in the present Congress which, if only evidence of that "hypocrisy" which is "the homage that vice pays to virtue," are signs that may not be despised.

To support Gen. Grant in 1872 was a great strain on Mr. Curtis's loyalty to his party; when it came to supporting Mr. Blaine in 1884, the strain was more than he could bear. At the Convention which nominated Blaine he did his best to avert the evil; and when that proved impossible, faithful to his constituents, he remained until the end, to save, if possible, a little from the general wreck. A conference of Independents was soon after held, and an organization formed allying the recalcitrant Republicans with the interests of Mr. Cleveland in the pending election. Of this conference and organization Mr. Curtis was the life and soul. His editorials gave no uncertain sound. They had always been the exact expression of his own opinions, absolute and complete, equally free from partisan duplicity and personal control. Once, in the Cornell or Folger time, when a phrase in one of them had been softened by his publishers, he being out of reach, the next week the paper was without an editor, and that was sufficient for the understanding that there should be no further tampering. Now, he and they were wholly of one mind. But the campaign was fraught for Mr. Curtis with the utmost bitterness. Day after day his mail came to him foul with anonymous abuse and the reproaches of his dearest friends. And no man had loved the Republican party more than he. Had he remained in it, we are assured that his ideals would have compelled the allegiance of the party soon or late, and that honors only less tempting than the highest would have been at once within his grasp. But for him to remain was simply impossible. Great offices had for him no great temptation.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

President Hayes had wished to make him Minister to England, and, further on, to Germany, but he preferred his editorial chairs, though each had no doubt those "thorns in the cushion" of which Thackeray wrote so feelingly. Once he had accepted a nomination for Congress, but it was only "to stand up and be shot at," without expectation of success. But these things were neither here nor there. He could not support Mr. Blaine with a good conscience, and therefore he could not support him at all. In 1888 he again supported Mr. Cleveland. Not that he was by any means satisfied with his administration of the civil service, but he thought Mr. Harrison would do much worse, and the event has justified his premonition. Latterly, with renewed confidence in Mr. Cleveland, his confidence in the Democratic party as represented by its managers and Congressional representatives and Tammany Hall had steadily declined. But the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in spite of these assured him of the sounder mind in the great body of the party.

In 1867 Mr. Curtis was Chairman of the Committee on Education in the State Constitutional Convention, and in the course of the debates he urged the enfranchisement of women in a speech of great ability, but without any practical result. The enlargement of women's educational opportunities was a matter very near his heart, and he brought all the resources of his humorous satire to bear on the opposing party. As a member of the Board of Regents from 1864 he exerted a happy influence on the educational methods of the State, and as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York he mediated graciously between the confidence of the larger universities and the jealousy of the smaller colleges and academies. As President of the Metropolitan Museum his influence was steadily for the improvement of its collections and their more unrestricted popular use on all days of the week. He was the President of the National Conference of Unitarian Churches and a Vice-President of the American Unitarian Association. That he was also an officer of the Free Religious Association shows that his Unitarianism was of the radical type. In the little Unitarian Church at Staten Island he often read the sermons of Martineau and Dewey and others to "audience fit though few."

In 1889 Mr. Curtis edited an edition of John Lothrop Motley's letters, and it was characteristic of his genial disposition that he omitted almost every reference to the most painful episodes of Motley's life. It was only natural that there were those who thought that this was not well done.

No man was ever less inclined to insist upon the maxim, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." He did a very great amount of unrewarded, often thankless, work, especially as he answered every decent letter he received, however stupid it might be. He was prodigal of help to those who sought his judgment in great literary tasks. His eloquence was often at the service of some honorable cause or valued friend. In every personal relation he was a good man to know, a better man to love, as relative or friend. He was full of pleasant talk and golden memories of persons and events, nowhere more interesting and engaging than in some friendly circle; everywhere, and especially in his own home, the least formidable of men, putting the most awkward at their ease. His most remarkable endowment was not any intellectual distinction, any imaginative force or originality of mind, but a character which united in itself the rarest gentleness and the sternest sense of duty and resolve to have it done. He was our Puritan cavalier. His gracious manners masked an iron will. He added nothing to our literature which did not make for kindness, charity, and peace; nothing to our politics which does not shame its ordinary levels and beckon it to higher things.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

LONDON, August 15, 1892.

IN this age of congresses, literary, theological, and scientific, it is not strange that the workers in the new science of psychology should want a congress; and it may now be said, after two meetings of the above-mentioned body, that they have one. I say in the new science, because there can be no doubt that the psychology of the present is new, however much we may deplore the attitude of those who go the length of saying that there never was an old science, meaning that psychology has never until now been scientific at all. Whatever judgment our descendants may pass upon this question, we may thankfully claim that our psychology is more scientific today, and that it is sufficiently so to have a congress.

Congresses may be said to have two main functions, one scientific and the other social. There are those who say that they should have only one function, the scientific; and there are those who claim that, as a matter of fact, they have only one function, the social. I think, speaking from the point of view of private experience only, that both these functions are subserved in what we may call the stimulative function of congresses. It seems to be true that the savants do not save their best things to present at congresses, and it would be very difficult to get them to. But, on the other hand, leading savants do attend, and, by their attendance no less than by what they read, they stimulate and help the brethren. There can be no doubt that the members go away with new ideas, new sympathies, and fewer prejudices; but the reason of it is to be found largely in the personal intercourse which occupies the hours between the sessions.

The present Congress, while successful in most respects, yet lacked one thing which, in most gatherings of the kind, has been an important stimulative feature. The programme was allowed to grow to such length that altogether too little time was given to discussion and criticism. About the only consideration, as I conceive, which would be of weight as an inducement to the presentation of an important paper at such a meeting would be that the author might thereby have criticisms upon it which he could use before putting his work into final form for publication. This is especially important to unknown men, who could not be sure that their papers would be widely read and discussed after their appearance in the journals. A well-pointed criticism from an expert might, indeed, save the printers and the public altogether in some cases! And the contents of the most valuable papers would be made a thousand-fold more available if followed up by a half-hour's close, hand-and-glove discussion.

The London Congress was wofully wanting in the exercise of the right arm of criticism. It was the more to be regretted from the fact that the Congress is not yet universally recognized; and the authorities who deny it their influence, do so on the ground that it reflects too much the uncritical and suprascientific tendencies of the left borderland. Prof. Wundt, in an article on "Hypnotism and Suggestion" in the last issue of the *Philosophische Studien*, brought the charge in a manner which did not lack clearness; and that this is not an isolated example is seen in the scanty delegation, in numbers, sent to the meeting by the Germans. Prof. Wundt's charge was, in brief, that hypnotism, the romance of psychology, was the dominant topic of the Paris Congress in 1889, and that telepathy, the climax of romance, would be the keynote this year at London. As respects the London meeting, the programme and its successful accomplishment are an answer to the charge, as a matter of fact. But I think that the answer would have been more adequate if the Congress had discussed more fully all the papers presented. For example, the report of the Census of Hallucinations passed with no remarks, save a question or two; and the interesting papers of Mrs. Sidgwick on "Experiments in Thought-Transference" and Mr. Myers on the "Induction of Hallucinations" had even less examination. I mention these because they are the subjects which outsiders look at suspiciously. A good discussion, involving some criticism and calling out the lines of defence, would have done more to justify the right of the Congress to the term experimental than any number of verbal explanations. The lack of discussion was due, however, as I think all would agree, to want of time, and to the inadequate arrangements for getting the printed *précis* of the papers into the hands of the members in advance—not to lack of critical interest. At such meetings the *précis* should be distributed at least a day in advance—a plan which was proposed, also, at the recent meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh.

The Congress met on August 1 in the rooms of University College on Gower Street. There was an unexpected appropriateness in this, in that one of the Secretaries, Mr. James Sully, had just been appointed professor in that institution. The presiding officer, Prof. Henry Sidgwick of Cambridge, was assisted by the following vice-presidents, whose names I write in order that the truly international character of the membership may be indicated—to wit, Bain, Bernheim, Ebbinghaus, Ferrier, Hitzig, Liégeois, Preyer, Delboeuf, Richet, Schäfer, Baldwin. Besides the countries thus represented, delegates were present also from Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Holland, and Rumania. Among the names which gave *éclat* to the membership may be mentioned Helmholtz, A. J. Balfour, Herbert Spencer, Shadworth Hodgson, and Francis Galton.

The proceedings fell into three divisions, on the usual sectional plan. Besides the meetings in the Amphitheatre, at which papers of general interest were read, sections for "Hypnotism and Cognate Subjects" and "Neurology and Psychophysics" carried on their work in adjacent rooms. This was resorted to as a matter of necessity to accommodate the large number of readers. But its wisdom was questionable. Of course, at the meetings of such bodies as the British Association and its American sister, whose function it is to foster scientific work generally, sections devoted to the different sciences may do their work side by side; but it is not clear that work in a single science can be profitably prosecuted in this way. For example, how would it do to have three sections devoted to Historical, Practical, and Theoretical Geology, in a supposed geological congress? These subjects are not ex-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

clusive, and a well-informed geologist would be interested in them all. So, to divide the psychological field in this way is, in my view, to deprive many members of many papers and many papers of many critics. The only cure for this, as well as for the other defect already mentioned, is to enlarge the sifting activity of the Committee on Communications. If all the papers were seen beforehand, and each given full time or not accepted at all, the meetings would be more stimulating, the published proceedings more valuable, and the honor of reading would be more highly prized by the younger men.

The general meetings were opened by Prof. Sidgwick's address. It was devoted to a discussion of the aim and proper work of the Congress. He defended the term "experimental" as a substitute for "physiological" in the official designation of the body—a change which was voted at the Paris meeting. He also took pains to inform us that Prof. Wundt's prognostications were not to be realized.

Prof. Richet read a paper on "The Future of Psychology." In his view there are four great topics to which scientific psychology should address itself: first, the physiology of the brain, and the relation of thought to cerebral circulation and to thermal and electric cerebral changes; second, the experimental study of sensation, ordinarily called psycho-physics; third, comparative psychology, including the study of animals, the insane, the criminal, of society and institutions and of education in theory and practice; and fourth, the "transcendental psychology," by which he means "clairvoyance, thought-transference, presentiments, etc."—in short, the line of inquiry begun by the Societies for Psychical Research. This may be taken as the platform of the science as one of the most eminent French psychologists understands it. It is interesting to note that it includes the subjects which, as I said above, some consider "romance." This programme suffers by defect in the mind of those of us who believe also in analytic introspective work; but no doubt the objective phases need more emphasis, especially in England.

Prof. Pierre Janet, of whom I spoke in a former letter, presented a noteworthy paper on "Anterograde Amnesia"—the name given by Charcot to the condition of a patient who has lost the power of acquiring new memories. Janet cites cases occurring in his hospital practice—one of them a very remarkable case in the Salpêtrière—which show that, although new events are not remembered consciously by such patients, and seem to leave no trace whatever in the mental life, yet in the hypnotic sleep, and even in ordinary dreaming, such experiences may be revived. "During the hypnotic sleep she recited without difficulty new pieces which she had seemed incapable of learning in the waking state." Janet has also succeeded in showing, by means of the automatic writing experiment, that such memories are present in subconsciousness at the very time that the patient is trying hard, but quite in vain, to recall anything of them from the past. This fact, that memories may be practically dormant, was the main point of interest also in Mr. Myers's paper on "Crystal-Vision," and in Janet's remarks following upon it. By gazing into a flat, bright surface some individuals can develop visual hallucinations which often take on the form of these subconscious memories. Especially may dreams and hypnotic suggestions be recovered again to consciousness in this way.

By way of interpretation of this—and of the corresponding fact, also brought out by Janet, that in cases of loss of will (*aboulia*), the patient may learn new actions unconsciously which he is incapable of learning by conscious effort—our psychologist holds that it is due to a disintegration of the complex of experiences which make up the conscious personality. When consciousness is no longer able by its synthesis to introduce new events into the circle which constitutes the empirical self, this is anterograde amnesia. But these new events are still retained and reproduced in subconsciousness, as the experiments mentioned go to show. It is, therefore, a particular case of psychic disintegration (*désaggrégation*). Janet's and Myers's papers excited some discussion, but not as much as they deserved.

Among the special topics treated, some of the more interesting may be mentioned. Prof. Henschen of Upsala gave a clear résumé of his views on "The Visual Path and the Visual Centre," published in detail in his *Beiträge zur Pathologie des Gehirns*. He localizes the visual centre in the *calcarine cortex*. His induction, although quite opposed to the view generally held, is important as being based on clinical cases. He does not need the caution that most workers in this field need, *i.e.*, that the analogy between animal and human brains must not be pushed too far. Prof. Schäfer communicated the results of experiments showing that the destruction of the prefrontal lobes in monkeys does not impair the attention, the inference being that these lobes are not the seat of the intellectual operations. This position is in opposition to the late results of Bianchi and of earlier experimenters. Schäfer may again be pressing too far the analogy just spoken of. He seems, however, to have made a step forward in method, *i.e.*, in merely severing the prefrontal region vertically from the brain mass, thus avoiding the shock and hemorrhage usually resulting from its complete removal.

Dr. Waller's paper on "The Attributes of the Cerebral Cortex" precipitated a discussion on the function of the so-called motor centres, participated in by Ferrier, Schäfer, Horsley, Henschen, and Hitzig. Details are impossible here, but I may say that psychologists need not be in haste to make up their minds as long as the brain physiologists are arguing for three distinct views, viz., the old idea of Ferrier, most current still, that the sensor and motor centres are distinct, the Rolandic region being only motor; the new view of Bastian, that this region is not motor at all, but purely kinæsthetic, the motor apparatus being lower down and out of consciousness altogether; and the view of Waller and Beaunis, that the anatomical distinction between sensor and motor is false, since every cellular process in the brain is both. This last, in my view, does justice best to the psychological requirements of the case, as I have argued elsewhere.

Space allows merely the mention of a half-dozen interesting papers on special themes. Prof. Ebbinghaus and Mrs. Ladd Franklin read respectively on "The Theory of Color-Vision" and "A New Theory of Light-Sensation"—the Helmholtz-Hering problem stated in two ways. Ebbinghaus returns to the *Sehpurpur*, which has been much neglected of late, derives from it blue and yellow, and postulates a *Sehgrün* substance from which sensations of green and red arise. Mrs. Franklin's new theory she calls the "Theory of the Differentiated Color-Molecule," an expression which those who are acquainted with the old theory of Donders will partly understand. Both of these papers are to appear, I believe, in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*—a reference with which I must content myself. Lehmann of Copenhagen contributed a research on the "Relation Between Respiration and Attention," which does not support Münsterberg's hypothesis that variations in effective attention are due to the innervation of the muscles of respiration. He finds that sensations of light, sound, and touch are hindered during both inspiration and expiration—that is, that sensorial attention is most effective during the pauses in breathing. This is confirmed, I may remark, by the fact that we unconsciously hold our breath or breathe softly when listening attentively.

Dr. Grüber of Rumania reported some extremely interesting cases of anomalous associations between the different senses, of which "colored hearing" (*audition colorée*) is the most familiar, though rare, example. Among the astonishing connections he mentions are sight-taste, sight-smell, sight-muscular associations, and sound-taste, etc. Moreover, he found in his subject a resistance-taste connection—a taste accompanying a given degree of muscular exertion. Even the temperature sense exhibited a kind of *chromatisme*. The range and richness of this subject's association of colors with words, syllables, letters, numbers, etc., is marvellous, and he may serve to give us a little relief from the famous Nussbaumer brothers, whom everybody has cited heretofore. In his remarks upon this paper Mr. Galton said that he had new evidence that the tendency to anomalous association is hereditary, but not so the details; a fact already illustrated in the Nussbaumer case, and seen also in the number-form peculiarity discovered some years ago by Galton.

Dr. Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania read the results of a research on the "Æsthetic Value of the Mathematical Proportion of Simple Figures," which tends from the point of view of exact experiment to establish the "golden section" of Zeising; and Prof. Donaldson reported the main results, already published, of his examination of Laura Bridgman's brain.

The hypnotic section was not very productive, although here the current discussions of the journals were actively reflected. Paris and Nancy both held the floor. Bernheim cited evidence to prove the purely psychic character of hysterical and suggested amblyopia; also the psychic character of the deafness, anæsthesia, etc., of hysterics. He holds that all these phenomena are due to a central or mental inhibition of sense data which are normally reported from the periphery. Dr. Bérillon of Paris, editor of the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, drew conclusions on the "Applications of Hypnotic Suggestion to Education," based on a wide range of experiments with children from six to fifteen years of age. He finds children normally very suggestible, and the more so, it is interesting to learn, the more healthy and normal they be. This last is a fact which may be of great importance in primary education, as I intimated in my last letter. It is easy to see how the acquisition of bad habits by children may be prevented by judicious suggestions—hypnotic, if necessary—of acts which counterbalance and neutralize what is mischievous.

The Proceedings of the Congress will appear in the autumn. They are to contain full synopses of the papers and discussions. A limited number of copies will be available for libraries, I believe, and for persons not members of the Congress. In the meantime, those who may want fuller information will find very good reports of many of the papers in the London *Times* for August 2, 3, and 5. A feature of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Proceedings will be the publication, with each paper, of the name of the journal in which the author intends to print it in full.

The next regular session of the Congress is to be in Munich, in 1896, with Prof. Stumpf as President and Baron von Schrenck-Notzing as Secretary. An American committee was appointed, also, to consider the advisability of holding an extraordinary session in the United States next year. On the whole, the second session of the International Congress may be pronounced a success, and all who wish good to modern psychology must rejoice in the stimulus it has given to the investigation of mental facts by exact and scientific methods.

J. Mark Baldwin.

IN THOMAS HARDY'S COUNTRY.—I.

West Lulworth, August, 1892.

Thomas Hardy thinks that the time seems near, if it has not actually arrived, "when the chastened sublimity of a moor, a sea, or a mountain will be all of nature that is absolutely in keeping with the moods of the more thinking among mankind." He adds that ultimately, even to the ordinary tourist, spots like Iceland may supplant the vineyards of Southern Europe, and "Heidelberg and Baden be passed unheeded as he hastens from the Alps to the sand-dunes of Scheveningen." But if one seeks a combination of moor, sea, and cliffs almost deserving the name of mountains, he need not, if he is in England, travel far in search of it. If he is willing to sacrifice a little of the sublimity of the Alps, to avoid their overcrowded summer hotels, and will exchange the picturesque monotony of the beach of Scheveningen and the discomforts of Icelandic travel for the heaths and downs and cliffs of Dorsetshire, he can within five hours of London find himself in a spot which offers all the attractions enumerated by Hardy, and others in addition. It is so little known, even to Englishmen, that it is not likely to be familiar to their transatlantic cousins, and a brief summary of the experience of a couple of Americans who have selected it for their summer home may not at this time of year be uninteresting to those whose dog-day horizon is not bounded by the New Jersey or the Maine coast.

The defects of the summer holiday of the overworked business or professional man in America deserve more consideration than they usually receive. His vacation, to do him the maximum amount of good, should bring with it an entire change, not only of air and scenery, but also of thought, occupation, and general environment. It should lose none of its value by reason of its cost; it should give him opportunity to vegetate simply, if he so desires, or to keep up a certain amount of intellectual activity, diverting it, however, into new channels. New faces, new subjects of conversation, new experiences are often, as every medical man knows, of chief value in restoring the equilibrium between waste and repair in the brain-cells and other tissues of an organism which has been pushed beyond its normal physiological activity. These essentials of a summer holiday, regarded from the standpoint of the therapeutist as well as from that of the pleasure-seeker, are of course attainable in America, but they are too often ignored, and the life at Newport, at Narragansett, at Lenox, at Bar Harbor, at the Springs, becomes a repetition of the city life of the winter: the money-market is not forgotten, nor business cares laid aside by the one sex, while, with the other, toilets are as exacting, gossip as unceasing, and domestic duties as onerous as at any other time of year. It is with the idea of sketching the outlines of a holiday that seems to me to meet the proper requirements, that I have begun this letter.

The journey from New York to London in these days may be made to combine both comfort and economy. A train leaving London from Waterloo Station at 11:15 A. M., reaches Wool, in South Dorset, at 3:36, and in a few minutes rattles on towards Dorchester, leaving the passengers and their belongings on the little platform. To the properly informed visitor, one of the charms of the district begins immediately, if he is an admirer of Hardy's stories. To the north is seen a vine-clad, ivy-covered, many-chimneyed old manor-house, standing in a meadow through which runs the river Frome, crossed by a five-arched stone bridge with peculiar angular buttresses. The house is of great antiquity, and occupies the site of still older buildings, said to have belonged to a nunnery dating back to the time of Elfrida. Some unmistakable "herring-bone" masonry in the walls of one of the outbuildings fixes it as Saxon beyond a doubt, and fragments of stone chalices for holy water, narrow slits now filled up, on either side of the main entrance, through which alms could be passed by holy hands to profane wayfarers, and subterranean passages caved in and impassable, but thought by the irreverent to have once communicated with a neighboring monastery, all seem to favor the tradition which places a nunnery on the spot. This, however, is legend. What is certain is that, about 1630, it passed into the hands of its present owners from those of the D'Urbervilles, who became extinct. Its actual history has been uneventful, but it has gained a living interest for the admirers of Hardy from the fact that it was to this house that poor Tess was taken by Clare on the night of their wedding. It was across the stone bridge that he afterwards carried her in his sleep, and it was among the ruins of Bindon Abbey, hidden in the thick clump of trees an eighth of a mile to the eastward, that he laid her in the stone coffin.

One can reserve for another occasion a visit to the remains of the Cistercian Monastery of Bindon, and to the beautiful old carp pools in the depths of the surrounding woods, inky-black in the shadows, and no longer tenanted by the fat fish kept for the larder of the brethren. But before leaving the station at least a glance should be taken at the vast expanse of moorland to the north and west, which reaches almost to the horizon. It is Wool Heath—the "Egdon Heath" of the 'Return of the Native,' in which novel it is repeatedly described by Hardy, by whom, as a Dorchester man, every foot of this region is known and loved. He says that this obscure, obsolete, superseded country figures in Domesday Book, where it is known as "Bruaria," a heathy, furzy, briary wilderness. Leland, centuries later, speaks of it as "overgrown with heth and mosse," and it appears that its area has diminished little, if at all, down to the present day. The "barrows" or "tumuli" with which it is dotted, are to be seen here and there, and bring back the romantic incident in which Eustacia Vye (a name, by the way, still common here) brings Wildeve to her by building a bonfire on the summit of one of them.

A waggonette for the travellers and for the London servants engaged for the summer, and a donkey cart for the trunks, presently start along the six miles of winding and hilly road which leads across the "downs" towards the coast. On both sides at first are views of nothing but the broad, breezy, grassy, rolling plains, covered with grazing farms and dotted with innumerable flocks of sheep of the celebrated "Southdown" variety, indigenous to this district. After the highest point of the road has been reached and the descent begun, glimpses of the sea appear to the right between the cliffs which extend westward to Weymouth; to the left through those leading towards St. Alban's Head and Bournemouth. Close at hand is a picturesque break, Arish Mill, directly in front of Lulworth Castle. The road rapidly descends, passes a low ivy-covered typical English inn, with thatched roof penetrated by dormer windows, and becomes a winding, irregular street bordered by cottages in various stages of picturesque decay, but almost without exception exquisitely neat, covered by vines or ivy, and always presenting towards the road that most typical feature of English village landscape, a flower garden. The space devote to flowers may vary in size from a rod to that bounded by a half-dozen earthenware pots, but it is rarely absent from the home of a self-respecting Englishman, however humble his social position. It gives color and freshness and beauty to the least pretentious English village, and adds greatly to its attractiveness.

The winding street down which we drive constitutes the village of West Lulworth, which, beginning thus upon the hill a half mile from the sea, ends at Lulworth Cove, an almost land-encircled bay with a pebbly semicircular beach, bordered by high precipitous cliffs of chalk and Portland stone, and facing to the southward. The cottage which is our destination, and which was engaged by us a year ago, stands a little back from the road behind a low stone wall enclosing a pretty little garden and miniature lawn, on which grows a magnificent lime tree, completely overshadowing the grounds. The house is built in an excavation in the base of a steep, grass-grown hill, which rises almost perpendicularly for a hundred feet, and a portion of the side of which is occupied by a vegetable garden, sloping upwards at such an angle that it would seem easier to drop its products down the chimneys of the cottage than to bring them to it in the ordinary manner. It recalls Alpine or Tyrolese or Norwegian farms similarly placed, though at greater heights.

A gray thatched roof, with a line of red timber showing just beneath the eaves, diamond-shaped panes in the white sashes of the pointed windows, vine-covered trelliswork, and ivy-clad walls, flowering plants and geraniums on the window-sills, make up a sufficiently attractive exterior. Within, an old-fashioned stone-floored kitchen, with pantry, a dining-room of small dimensions, a drawing-room fifteen or twenty feet square, and overhead three bedrooms of corresponding size, with servants' room, etc., constitute the accommodations furnished by what is perhaps the largest cottage in the village. The gable end of the house overhangs a spring running out from beneath great gray boulders, and commands a view of the cove and of the open sea beyond.

Life here among this population of 150 or 200 fishermen, swelled in the summer by a few families from various more or less remote parts of England, is of the most primitive description. Our belongings, therefore, are correspondingly few, and in a few hours we are as thoroughly settled and at home as though we had lived here for months. The very nice old Englishwoman from whom we rent the cot-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tage, aids our new servants, who show themselves most willing and efficient; our clothes are put away or hung up, a few familiar photographs are placed on walls and tables, our travelling library is ranged upon the shelves, and, when dinner is announced an hour or two later, it seems as if we were just coming home after a short absence instead of beginning the experiment of housekeeping in a foreign land. It may be that inherited instincts are at work. Many Americans coming to England have noticed the development, possibly it should be called the reawakening, of feelings of affection and of liking almost strong enough to be termed loyalty, and they have not always been of the class of Anglomaniacs either. Hawthorne and Lowell and Bret Harte may be so classed by the hypercritical and ultra-patriotic, but there are others, of the most robust Americanism, who have felt and have not hesitated to acknowledge the same sentiment. At any rate, whatever the explanation, the prosaic fact is that we were able to settle into our temporary place in this little out-of-the-way spot with much more ease and serenity, and what we designate at home as "solid" comfort, than would usually be possible in moving from one house to another in the city of our birth.

The attractions of the place itself consist in the scenery of the neighboring coast, the historic and romantic interest of the towns and villages hereabouts, the beauty and variety of the spots which may be selected for sea-bathing, and, above all, the absolute quiet and repose of the whole region, almost any portion of which might have appropriately figured as the scene of Hardy's fine story, 'Far from the Madding Crowd.' He certainly knows Lulworth itself, as, many years ago, a legal gentleman to whom he had been articled, occupied the cottage from which I now write. This gentleman left the profession, and Hardy, fortunately for himself, for English literature, and for this and subsequent generations of novel-readers, was led into other paths.

The scenery here has a distinctive character of its own, differing somewhat from that on any other portion of the coast of the British Isles with which I am familiar. The many-colored serpentine of the Lizard, the dark, jagged granite of Land's End, the red-brown and the slate of North Cornwall and North Devon, the magnificent perpendicular gneiss and granite of the West of Ireland, have each a peculiar charm; but so have the cliffs of Dorsetshire. They consist of a series of hills ranging from 300 to 700 feet in height, with intervening valleys running down to the sea level. From their summits the view inland is over vast grass-grown expanses of rolling ground—the South Downs—and further yet across the moors and heaths which intervene before the hills of Devon and Somersetshire are reached. From the water, the face of the cliffs, which are almost or quite perpendicular, seems to be made up of parallel strata of limestone, curved and broken into all sorts of twisted and irregular lines, and varying in color from the creamy white of the almost pure chalk to the differing shades of red and yellow imparted by the presence of the salts of iron. This coloring is sometimes brilliant in the extreme, and one cliff, appropriately known as Golden Cap, when looked at from the westward on a bright afternoon, vies with any of the Dolomites in the richness of its tints, and would put to the blush even an impressionist water-colorist. The contrasts in coloring, too—not only on the face of the cliffs, but in the browns and greens and yellows of the grass which covers them, the blacks and purples where here and there a portion of bare rock peeps out from the chalk, and the changing shades of blue of the sea itself, varying with the sky—are a constant source of surprise and delight.

The bathing-places are as unfrequented as they are beautiful and peculiar. After a stay of some weeks, with baths varying in number from one to three daily, we have not once encountered any one else in some of our chosen spots, and have only twice been joined by a few young Englishmen at another place. Our party usually consists of two families, our own and that of a London friend, a distinguished professional man, who has a cottage close at hand. Before breakfast a dip in the Cove, or a row to its mouth and a dive from the boat, occupies a short half hour. After breakfast a row or sail to the eastward for a mile, past a "petrified forest," containing beautiful specimens of gigantic fossil-trees, brings one to a fine cavern known as "Smugglers' Cave," penetrating beneath the sloping layers of limestone for a considerable distance, and showing unmistakable evidence of having once well deserved its present name. Indeed, the whole coast was at one time the scene of very extensive smuggling operations, which here, as elsewhere where they take place, are regarded with peculiar leniency by the resident population. One of the most industrious and highly respected of the village fishermen has served his term in jail for one unsuccessful attempt out of many in which he was more fortunate; and the generation has not yet passed away in which the bringing in of illicit cargoes of spirits or tobacco constituted a locally recognized and entirely respectable avocation. Just above Smugglers' Cave, enormous slabs of rock, the projecting edges of the strata seen everywhere along the coast, run out so as to make a platform or shelf which affords a splendid view seaward and is one of our favorite perches. A little further to the eastward are the Mewp (or Muke) Rocks, gray, jagged masses of Portland stone, completely detached from the mainland, and covered with foam and breakers whenever a southerly wind prevails. Just back of them another sheltered cove with sandy beach and clear still water gives an opportunity for another bath, or permits a view of the wonderful panorama of animal and vegetable life on the bottom, some fathoms below. Still more to the eastward a break in the cliffs known as Arish Mill leads up directly to Lulworth Castle, a picturesque embattled edifice of the fourteenth century, which has been kept in repair and continuously inhabited since its erection. During all the intervening years it has remained in possession of one family, whose vast property extends in every direction, and is said to include twenty-five miles of sea-coast. The intimate history of such families, several of which still exist in England, dating back to Saxon times, preferring to remain commoners, yet the entertainers of kings, the practical lords and masters of miles of this little island, of dozens of villages, and, to all intents and purposes, of hundreds of people, would make a story of much interest, and one which, if faithfully written, would illuminate for foreigners many past pages of English history, and throw a flood of light on some of the social and political problems of the present day.

If a walk seems preferable to a row, five minutes' climb over a hill topped by the lofty coast-guard station, and then a steep descent by a sort of goat-path, lead to Stare Hole Cove, where a tremendous mass of Portland stone, hundreds of feet in height, has been separated from the mainland and fretted into chasms, arches, and tunnels by the action of the waves, leaving enclosed a beautiful little land-locked bay communicating with the open sea only by means of the openings thus worn through the great outside cliffs. A swim from the quiet dark-green water of the cove, through the blackness of one of these reverberating caverns, out into the sparkle and freshness of the blue sea beyond, is an experience to be remembered. At Durdle Door, still further westward, a rocky arch, thus fashioned by the sea out of the cliffs, is perhaps a hundred feet in height, broad enough to permit of the passing beneath it of a good-sized sail-boat, and entirely symmetrical. It shelters still another favorite bathing beach; and "Man-of-War Rock," near by, converts a portion of an open roadstead into a quiet lagoon with pebbly shores. And so the list might be continued, each spot having special advantages for bathing under certain conditions of wind and weather.

J. William White.

Correspondence.

THE PENSION ABUSE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have a recollection of seeing, a few years ago, among the communications to the *Nation*, one or more letters from some person, I think an officer of the army in the War of the Rebellion, who was making a study of the pension question. In the letters I refer to, the abuses of that system were set forth in vigorous language, and the writer intimated a purpose or desire of forming an association for the purpose of correcting those abuses or guarding against their increase.

I have since heard nothing further on the subject. If my memory is correct, and the communication in question did indeed appear in the *Nation*, I am anxious at this time to get in touch with the writer of it. I therefore send this to you in hopes that it will reach his eye. Should it do so, he would confer a favor on the writer, and do something which might be productive possibly of future public good, by communicating with you.

An Ex-Colonel.

August 30, 1892.

[Our correspondent has doubtless in mind Lieut. Allen R. Foote, who, on July 4, 1891, delivered an address in the District of Columbia on the viciousness of our pension legislation, and who was shortly reported to have organized, with some other old soldiers, a "Society of Loyal Volunteers," with the aim of effecting a revision of the pension system so that only persons actually in need should receive the Government's bounty.—Ed. Nation.]

MR. WHITMORE'S ANCESTRAL TABLETS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just seen a genealogical chart entitled 'The Record of My Ancestry, containing the Genealogy of the —— Family and its branches from the year —— to ——. Compiled by ——. Book designed by the Rev. Frederic W. Bailey, B.D., Worcester, Mass., 1892.' It is marked "Copyright" and "Patent applied for." It is a blank book in which the owner is to record his ancestors, and, as it is

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

merely a modification of my 'Ancestral Tablets,' I wish to know on what the copyright or patent is based. My device, as is well known, was that of cutting holes in the pages so that a name could appear in more than one table. The invention, though trifling, has proved to be very useful, and its originality has never been disputed. Mr. Bailey has changed the position of the holes, and added some ruled spaces for photographs, etc. He has not, so far as I can see, acknowledged his indebtedness to my work, though he says that "at last, as a matter of necessity, he has, with the results of his experience, published the enclosed." As an equal "matter of necessity" (for the copyright in such a matter is mainly honorary), I feel called upon to warn your readers that whatever is good in Mr. Bailey's book is taken from mine, that his additions are trivial and confusing, and that my 'Tablets' are still published by DeWolf, Fiske & Co. of Boston. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

BOSTON, August 30, 1892.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS IN CHICAGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I read with compunction "E. L. M.'s" communication of August 18, in which he attributes the small per cent. of boys who complete the grammar and high-school course in the Chicago schools to the fact that the great majority of the teachers are women, and that "boys don't like petticoat government." While he does not advise that women be eliminated as a whole from the public schools—for he admits that they show a peculiar fitness for the places with small salaries attached—he urges that for the good of the "future voter" they be no longer retained in the best-salaried positions. He trembles to see them holding principalships, he trembles more to see them holding grammar principalships, and he trembles most to see them holding principalships in those schools having a thousand or more pupils, where their presence, he freely asserts, is the great and potent factor in driving the boys out of the higher grades.

Now, with the memorable Gradgrind, I want *facts*. I have therefore collected facts, and herewith respectfully submit them for the delectation of "E. L. M.'s" imaginative mind. Chicago has one hundred and six grammar-school principals; forty-one are women, sixty-five are men. From those schools in charge of what "E. L. M." speaks of as college-bred men of broad ideas, working for small pay and small appreciation (save in their own inner conscience), 38 per cent. of the graduates of last year were boys, while from those in charge of fussy, fidgety, elderly, nervous, unliterary, unscientific old women, destitute of culture or broad ideas, but with a good political pull, 43 per cent. of the graduates were boys. The twelve largest grammar-schools of Chicago have an attendance of 1,500 pupils and upwards; six of these have a man at the helm, 38½ per cent. of whose graduates were boys, while the other six, towed along by these same old women, with enfeebled bodies and uncultured minds, graduated classes of which 45 per cent. were boys. In ten grammar-schools more boys than girls completed the course; six of these were in charge of women, four of men. The school which graduated the largest percentage of boys, 60 per cent., was in charge of a woman. The school presided over by the gentleman whom the Democrats honored with the nomination for County Superintendent, and who stands admittedly high in his profession, graduated one boy and fifteen girls.

Now, if these facts prove anything, they prove that women as principals of large schools are much more successful than men in keeping boys in school. I do not believe, however, that they prove anything except that sex cuts a very small figure in the public schools. I believe in equal rights, and that half of the positions should be open to men, if they desire them, from the highest down to the lowest, with like salaries for like work; and my mind, though it may be narrow and contracted, is broad enough to grasp the fact that not all the virtues are concentrated in either sex, and that it is not a sign of growth to cling to the old customs and prejudices of a hundred years ago when we may live in the light and progress of the nineteenth century.

MARY DARROW-OLSON.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1892.

COLORADO'S SHARE OF PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: To your editorial on "Riot and Protection," in your issue of August 25, you might have added another instance of protection as an influence working for a confusion bordering on riot in our finances and currency. I refer to the moral support which the Colorado mine-owners find in protection for their free-coinage-of-silver issue. It was the frequent statement which I met with from ex-Republicans of Colorado, in a recent visit to that State, that they had voted to protect the Eastern manufacturer and to pay a bounty to the Southern sugar-grower long enough, and now the manufacturer and sugar-grower must concede to their great industry the only protection which would benefit it, viz., the free coinage of silver, or forfeit all claim to their support now and in the future. And why not? Certainly if Government aids one industry, it should aid others in their need. There is no logical answer that can be made by a protectionist any more than there is to the suggestion in your editorial of protecting the home labor market by a tax on imported labor. Both would be dangerous experiments, and both are the logical offspring of a system of paternalism the evil consequences of which as a precedent for such suggestions cannot be estimated.

Colorado will be carried by the Weaver party.—Yours, etc., M. D. HULL.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1892.

ART FALLEN AMONG CUSTOMS APPRAISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In 1888 I was commissioned to visit Paris to select a sculptor to model a crucifix intended to be part of a monument designed for the chapel of a religious institution in this city. The monument is in memory of a gentleman distinguished for his charities. The sculptor selected undertook to model a life-size figure, to be cast in bronze. The figure was to be attached to a bronze cross, also cast, and in connection with this work he also overlooked the modelling and casting of two large inscription plates to be attached to the monument.

The monument proper is a wall tablet of terracotta which was made in this city. The cross and tablets were cast by a noted bronze founder, Gruet, in Paris, under the sculptor's direction, models for them having been previously prepared from my own drawings. Various occurrences delayed the sculptor, an American, in his work on the figure for the crucifix, which was subsequently modelled and cast in America, the cross and tablets remaining in Paris. When the monument was finally about to be erected, the cross and tablets were sent from Paris by way of New York, where they were detained in the Custom-house. Duty of 45 per cent. was paid under protest for their release. On appealing from the Collector to the Honorable Board of General Appraisers, praying for a rebate of the duty, it was shown that the goods are in themselves works of art having been designed as such, and also as forming part of a monument which could come under no other definition than that of "work of art." Two artists of this city, one of them distinguished by world-wide reputation, made statements that in their judgment these goods are "works of art." Photographs of the finished monument, showing the cross and tablets in position, were submitted for the inspection of the Honorable Board. As "works of art," "to be presented to a religious institution," I understand the law would allow them entry free. As mere "casts in bronze," I believe they should have been admitted free. The Honorable Board of General Appraisers decide they are not "works of art," and are not "casts in bronze," and refuse to refund the duty paid.

My client can afford the amount of the duty, $217.35, better than many people, and the principle involved is of more importance than the money. The arbitrary power of the customs authorities seems to reach beyond wisdom and to be incapable of enlightenment from ordinary sources. I have characterized their judgment in this case as being neither intelligent nor just. I think it is open to more severe criticism.—Yours respectfully,

A. W. S.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1892.

Notes.

THE fall announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. include 'Three Episodes in Massachusetts History'—viz., the Bay settlement, the Antinomian controversy, and town development (1640-1890)—by Charles Francis Adams; 'Essays, Historical and Political,' by Henry Cabot Lodge; 'The Army of Northern Virginia [Confederate] in 1862,' by the late Col. William Allan; 'The Southern Empire,' three essays, speculative, political, and historical, by Oliver T. Morton, son of the late Senator Morton; 'France under the Regency,' by James Breck Perkins; 'The Eve of the French Revolution,' by Edward J. Lowell; a third edition of Edward Stanwood's 'History of Presidential Elections,' brought down to date; 'The Story of Mary Washington,' by Marion Harland; 'The Life and Writings of Jared Sparks,' in two volumes, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams; W. G. Collingwood's 'John Ruskin: His Life and Work'; 'Cæsar,' by Col. Theodore A. Dodge, in his series of "Great Captains"; 'The Nature and Elements of Poetry,' being the first lectures given on the Turnbull Foundation of Poetry at Johns Hopkins, by Edmund C. Stedman; 'The Complete Poetical Works of Shelley,' in four volumes, edited with a memoir and descriptive notes by Prof. George E. Woodberry; 'A Book of Famous Verse,' selected for young people by Agnes Repplier; 'Little Folk Lyrics,' by Frank Dempster Sherman; 'The Song of the Ancient People,' by Edna Dean Proctor; 'Songs of Sunrise Lands,' by Clinton Scollard; 'Prose Idyls,' by John Albee; 'The

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Footpath Way,' by Bradford Torrey; 'Autumn,' a new gleaning from the journals of Thoreau, edited by H. G. O. Blake; 'Japan,' a compact history, by the Rev. W. E. Griffis; 'An American Missionary in Japan,' by M. L. Gordon, M.D.; 'Pagan and Christian Rome,' by R. Lanciani; 'The Old English Dramatists,' by James Russell Lowell; 'Uncle Remus and his Friends,' by Joel Chandler Harris; 'The Interpretation of Nature,' by Prof. N. S. Shaler; 'The Creation of the Bible,' by the Rev. Myron Adams; and 'Favorite Flies and their History,' an illustrated book for anglers, by Mary E. Orvis Marbury.

Macmillan & Co. hope to have Mr. Bryce's latest edition of his 'American Commonwealth' ready by October 1. They also announce 'The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World,' by Sir John Lubbock; and a 'History of Early English Literature,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.

The Scribners have in press 'The Campaign of Waterloo,' by John C. Ropes, with an atlas; 'Spanish Cities,' by Dr. Charles A. Stoddard; 'Poems of Rod and Gun,' by Ernest McGaffey, illustrated by Herbert Butler; and the complete Poems of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.

Roberts Brothers have nearly ready the complete Poems of Philip Bourke Marston, edited by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton.

'Echoes from the Sabine Farm,' translations from Horace's lyrics by Eugene and Roswell M. Field, will be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., with illustrations by Garrett.

Harper & Bros. will issue 'A Tour around New York and My Summer Acre,' by Felix Oldboy, and the following other illustrated volumes: Curtis's 'Prue and I'; James's 'Daisy Miller' and 'An International Episode'; 'A Little Swiss Sojourn,' by W. D. Howells; 'Along New England Roads,' by W. C. Prime; 'The West from a Car Window,' by Richard Harding Davis; 'The Praise of Paris,' studies of the French capital; and 'London,' by Walter Besant.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will shortly bring out the First Part of "Faust," edited with notes and a bibliography by Prof. Calvin Thomas of the University of Michigan.

M. Alphonse Daudet, the French papers say, is just now engaged in putting the last touches on his new novel, which is to be called 'Soutien de Famille.' Unless the reports of its plot and of his treatment of it which have been given out are all wrong, there seems to be but little likelihood that it will prove to be any such work as the 'Nabab' was, or 'Numa Roumestan,' or the 'Rois en Exil.' After this book is finished Daudet proposes, it is said, to undertake the translation of the 'Mémoires d'un Valet de ferme,' a book in the Provençal dialect, written by a peasant named Baptiste Bonnet. These memoirs are much read in the villages of Provence.

Quite recently—on the 19th of August, to be exact—M. Émile Zola was seen, to the surprise of some observers, on a railway train that was conveying six or seven hundred priests and laymen and sick people, all pilgrims, to the shrine at Lourdes. It was thought, naturally, that he was making a collection of human documents for his next novel, 'Docteur Pascal.' But it was for a novel which he means to begin immediately after the appearance of that romance that he was "documenting himself," as he told a reporter. 'Docteur Pascal' will appear in April next, and at that time M. Zola will be free to set about a work in which he will have occasion to speak of Lourdes.

The *Temps* announces that Ibsen's new play will be published towards the end of the year. Current talk in Copenhagen says that the appearance of this work will excite a certain sensational interest, inasmuch as its tone is quite other than that of its author's previous writings. Gay satire is its dominant note. The scene is laid at Copenhagen, and many well-known personages, political, artistic, financial, will figure in it—"une pièce à clef, en un mot."

The consular reports and other economic publications of Mr. Jacob Schoenhof have marked him as an acute and thorough investigator of the questions related to cost of production; and his latest volume, 'The Economy of High Wages' (Putnams), has the merit not only of painstaking and intelligent research, but of great timeliness from the political point of view. Its main aim is to go behind the crude though taking assertion that a surface difference in wages argues an equal difference in cost of production and of competing power, and to show by careful comparisons and a great range of facts gathered at first hand, that high wages not only are consistent with low cost of production, but generally cause it. There is the less need to give a detailed review of the book in that it is certain to be an arsenal for tariff-reformers in the next two months, and so to be widely read and quoted.

Mary Wollstonecraft's 'Vindication of the Rights of Women' opens a handy series to be called "The Scott Library" (London: Walter Scott; New York: A. Lovell Co.). It is provided with a preface by an American, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Companion volumes in the same series on our table are Heine's 'Italian Travel Sketches, etc.,' translated by Elizabeth A. Sharp; 'Essays by Sainte-Beuve,' translated by Elizabeth Lee; 'Selections from Plato,' revised upon Sydenham and Taylor by T. W. Rolleston; and 'The *Athenian Oracle*; a Selection,' edited by John Underhill. We can do no more than bespeak attention to this excellent and attractive collection and the continuation of it.

'The Chetwynds of Ingestre,' by H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton (Longmans, Green & Co.), is a readable history, in 264 pages, of an English family for several centuries. Originally settled at Chetwind, Co. Salop, as early as A.D. 1180, the oldest branch died out in the early part of the fifteenth century, while a younger branch at Ingestre, Co. Stafford, maintained the family honors. Some fourteen generations of the name held Ingestre and Grendon, but in 1692 the line ended with Walter Chetwynd, the antiquary. Grendon, Co. Warwick, went to a junior line, now become baronets, and recorded by Shirley in his 'Noble and Gentle Men.' Ingestre passed to a still more remote line settled at Rudge, and soon ennobled in 1717 as Viscounts Chetwynd in the peerage of Ireland. The daughter of the second peer carried Ingestre to the Talbot family, though the title exists in the male line. The family is distinctly one of high rank among the gentry of England, yet we fail to discover a single member thereof of any especial force or attainments. The history is interesting and yet unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the author fails to use the material evidently attainable. A good antiquary would have made a valuable book out of the family papers; a skilful writer would at least have made us realize more fully some of the romantic episodes of the family history. Possibly, however, English reserve and traditions are to be blamed for the reticence of the editor.

'The History of Boxley Parish, Kent,' by J. Cave-Browne (Maidstone, Eng.: E. J. Dickinson), contains little to interest any but local readers. Boxley Abbey, indeed, has obtained an undesirable notoriety on account of its juggling "Rood of Grace," or crucifix, which was noted for miraculous movements of the eyes and other features. The exposure of the fraud was one of the excuses for the abolition of monasteries by Henry VIII., and the historian sets forth the story in some detail. The Wiat family held part of the Abbey lands for two generations, but no other names of note seem to be associated with the vicinity, unless we except that of George Sandys, the poet, who often visited here his niece Margaret, the wife of Sir Francis Wiat, Governor of Virginia. The book contains some extracts from the parish registers, but we fail to notice any names which have been reproduced on this side of the Atlantic.

Among the publications of the Gesellschaft für vervielfältigende Kunst in Vienna, the fifth instalment of Dr. Rosenberg's 'The Rubens Etchers' has just appeared. The text, by the editor, Prof. Dr. C. von Luetzow, treats exhaustively of the three chief masters of the famous school of etching, Paulus Pontius, Boetius, and Schelte a Bolswert. The works of these men are exemplified by a number of able illustrations and by four full-page reproductions of etchings by Pontius. There are also two heliogravures of leaflets by Chr. Jeghers and P. Witdock. Two more instalments of 'The Rubens Etchers' are to follow.

Students of Dante will be interested in 'Luca Signorelli's Illustrationen zu Dante's Divina Commedia,' now published for the first time with explanatory text by Franz Haver Kraus (Freiburg: Mohr). Signorelli's frescoes on the walls of the Capella della Madonna di San Brizio in the Cathedral of Orvieto represent scenes from the Last Judgment. Their importance for the history of painting in the early Renaissance period and for the influence of Dante on art can scarcely be overestimated. This reproduction of them in twelve plates by the process of photogravure is admirable, and forms the first of a series of similar publications in illustration of the 'Divine Comedy' which Herr Kraus intends to issue.

The opening article in the August Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is an account of an expedition made by officers of the British East Africa Company for the purpose of ascertaining the navigability of the River Tana. They succeeded in taking up a steamer for some 360 miles, though with great difficulty, from causes common to all tropical streams. Much of the country along the banks was rich land and especially adapted for the cultivation of rice; but all agriculture was greatly checked by the constant raids of the Masai and other warlike tribes. Some Gallas, who had been forced by them to take refuge on an island, gave as a reason for the loss of their former power the swallowing by an ox of the book which God gave them at creation containing his orders, and which was carelessly left lying about. "Hence a custom which is now observed of opening and examining the entrails of any ox that dies or is killed for food, in the hopes of recovering the lost book, for if they could once more regain possession of it, they believe they would again become the most powerful nation on earth." An attempt was made to ascend Mount Kenia, which failed apparently from want of time. An account of an expedition to a mountain in the interior of the Malay Peninsula, hitherto unvisited by Europeans, tells also of non-success. Arabian coffee-trees were found, but the rajah in whose garden they were cultivated "was totally ignorant of the use of the coffee-berries, using the leaves only to make tea of."

Before the outbreak of the cholera, the citizens of Hamburg were organizing a Columbus celebration to be held in October, at which

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there were to be meetings to be addressed by delegates from all the German universities and the geographical societies; and an exhibition of books, maps, globes, nautical instruments, and other things in use at the period of the discovery of America, as well as objects illustrating the present-day development of America, modern pictures, books, and charts. It was also proposed to publish a memorial volume containing papers on early German transatlantic trade.

About 1,087 volumes of the private library of Dr. Nicolas Léon, formerly director of the Museum at Morelia, are for sale. They embrace publications of special value for Mexicologists, many very scarce and several unique, together with manuscripts on the history of Michoacán and other Mexican States, on the Tarasco (the Indian language of Michoacán), etc. Parties interested should correspond with Dr. Léon, No 16 Portal de Matamoros, Morelia, Mexico.

—At the meeting of the American Economic Association held at Chautauqua in the last week of August, President Francis A. Walker, who had been President from the organization of the Association, resigned his office, and was succeeded by Prof. Dunbar of Harvard University. Prof. Ely, who had filled the office of Secretary with indefatigable assiduity, also resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Ross of Cornell. The change in officers marked no change in the character or policy, and yet was significant, emphasizing as it did the catholic nature of the association, and the union in its ranks, for the promotion of calm and unbiassed study of economic phenomena, of economists of all shades of thought. In no department of knowledge has American scholarship made a more striking advance in the last ten years than it has in economics, and it is fortunate that the writers and teachers who have achieved this change have united, irrespective of some important differences in opinion, for the promotion of thorough and scholarly work. At the August meeting, papers were presented, among others, by Prof. Patten, on some aspects of Ricardo's work; by Profs. Clark and Giddings, on the theory of value; by Prof. Taussig, on value and distribution as discussed in Marshall's recent book; and by Prof. Seligman, on progressive taxation. Not the least interesting contribution to the discussions was an essay, of a more popular sort, on the endowment-society craze, by Mr. F. P. Bennett of Massachusetts, to which the collapse of the Iron Hall, announced in the daily papers at the very time of the meeting, gave a dramatic emphasis. We are glad to take this opportunity of commending the Association to all public-spirited persons who wish to aid in promoting the advance of economic science. Its publications are sent to all members. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary, Prof. Ross, at Ithaca, N. Y.

—Rarely have the summer meetings of scientific associations, home or foreign, produced anything to equal the admirable and scholarly address of Sir Archibald Geikie, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Edinburgh, August 3. The centenary of James Hutton's 'Theory of the Earth' suggested the subject, one in which the Scottish geologists have ever been well to the front. Our space forbids that ample citation which we should like, but Sir Archibald's treatment of the time-contest between astronomer and geologist is peculiarly felicitous. Among the debts, he says, which science owes to the Huttonian school, not the least memorable is the promulgation of the first well-founded conceptions of the high antiquity of the globe. Previously some 6,000 years had been believed to comprise the whole life of the planet, and indeed of the entire universe. Astronomy had made known the immeasurable fields of space; the new geology seemed then to reveal boundless distances in time; the whole of bygone eternity lay open to the requirements of the geologist. Playfair, reëchoing and expanding Hutton's language, had declared that neither among the records of the earth nor in the planetary motions could any trace be discovered of the beginning or of the end of the present order of things, and that no symptom of infancy or of old age appeared on the face of Nature. Then came Sir William Thomson to point out that these conceptions were fundamentally erroneous, that every lineament of the solar system bears witness to a gradual dissipation of energy from some definite starting-point. It is not a pleasant experience to discover that a fortune which one has unconcernedly believed to be ample, has somehow taken to itself wings and disappeared. When the geologist was suddenly awakened by the energetic warning of the physicist, who assured him that he had enormously overdrawn his account with past time, it was but natural under the circumstances that he should think the accountant to be mistaken who thus returned to him dishonored the large drafts he had made upon eternity. He saw how wide were the limits of time deducible from physical considerations, how vague the data from which they had been calculated. And though he could not help admitting that a limit must be fixed beyond which his chronology could not be extended, he consoled himself with the reflection that, after all, a hundred millions of years was a tolerably ample period of time, and might possibly have been quite sufficient for the transaction of all the prolonged sequence of events recorded in the crust of the earth. He was therefore disposed to acquiesce in the limitation thus imposed upon geological history.

—But physical inquiry continued to be pushed forward with regard to the early history and the antiquity of the earth. Further consideration of the influence of tidal friction in retarding the earth's rotation, and of the sun's rate of cooling, led to sweeping reductions of the time allowable for the evolution of the planet. The geologist found himself in the plight of *Lear* when his bodyguard of one hundred knights was cut down. "What need you five-and-twenty, ten, or five?" demands the inexorable physicist, as he remorselessly strikes slice after slice from his allowance of geologic time. Lord Kelvin is willing to grant the geologists some twenty millions of years, but Prof. Tait would have them content with less than ten millions. Dr. Geikie frankly confesses that the demands of the early geologists for an unlimited series of ages were extravagant, and even for their own purposes unnecessary, and thinks the physicists have done good service in reducing them. Also, he will freely admit that the latest conclusions, from physical considerations, of the extent of geological time require that the interpretation given to the record of the rocks should be rigorously revised, with the view of ascertaining how far that interpretation may be capable of modification or amendment. Still, it is also to be remembered that the geological record constitutes a voluminous body of evidence regarding the earth's history which cannot be ignored, and must be explained in accordance with ascertained natural laws. If the conclusions derived from the most careful study of this record cannot be reconciled with those drawn from physical considerations, it is surely not too much to ask that the latter should be also revised. It has been well said that the mathematical mill is an admirable piece of machinery, but that the value of what it yields depends upon the quality of what is put into it. That there must be some flaw in the physical argument, Sir Archibald can hardly doubt, though he does not pretend to be able to say where it is to be found.

—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the International Congress of Criminalists, held last year at Christiania, a work entitled 'Die Strafgesetzgebung der Gegenwart in rechtsvergleichender Darstellung' is now in preparation, and will be published in five volumes by Otto Liebmann at Berlin. It will consist of treatises on the penal legislation of the principal countries of the world by recognized authorities in the province of jurisprudence, such as Van Hamel of Amsterdam, Gauckler of Caen, Stross of Berne, Prins of Brussels, Lamasch of Vienna, and Von Liszt of Halle, to whom the editorship of the work has been committed. It will be issued also in French. Among the papers read before the Congress for Criminal Anthropology which convened on August 7, at Brussels, was one on "Les Crimes des Foules," by a French judge, M. Tarde, from Sarlat in Dordogne. The subject is invested with peculiar interest at the present time, and finds ample illustration in the daily chronicles of current events as well as in the records of history. M. Tarde comes to the conclusion that "la foule, parmi les populations les plus civilisées, est toujours une sauvagesse et une faunesse, moins que cela une bête impulsive et maniaque." Persons who combine for the accomplishment of even the worthiest purpose are easily led to set at defiance the simplest principles of morality and justice in order to attain the object of their desire. Corporations have proverbially no souls, and crowds animated by a common selfish impulse are apt to divest themselves of all ideal motives and natural sympathies, and degenerate ethically into a brutal mob. "L'égoisme collectif est plus intense mille fois et plus impérieux que les égoïsmes privés synthétisés en lui." M. Tarde applies this principle to nations, and adduces England as an illustration. "The individual Englishman is honorable, open and magnanimous; the English nation is less so." He refers also to the German Peasants' War of 1525 and the terrors of the French Revolution. But there was no need of going so far back for examples, which may be found much nearer in the atrocities recently perpetrated by Homestead rioters and murderous miners in Idaho, and in the utter disregard shown by labor associations for the rights of the laborer outside of their own organization. The same tendency manifests itself also in political parties, whose members, although personally upright and wholly truthful and trustworthy in private life, extenuate and endorse the most rascally measures taken for the success of "the cause." They go with their party into whatever sloughs it may lead them, and let their individual ethics fall into abeyance.

—Vol. xiii. of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch* opens with a curious and hitherto unknown essay composed by Goethe—as the editor thinks—in 1793-5, and entitled "Proposal for the Introduction of the German Language into Poland." The poet's scheme was, in brief, to provide a

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

number of itinerant dramatic companies that should play for a short time each year in all the principal cities of the land, their *répertoire* to be regulated by Government and to consist of short pieces reflecting the daily life and speech of the common people. Among the new letters published are two from the Baroness Elise von Türckheim, *née* Schönemann, to whom, in his early manhood, Goethe was engaged to be married. They date from 1801 and 1807. One asks Goethe's aid in securing a place for a young man whom Frau von Türckheim had befriended, the other introduces her sons. Incidentally the letters testify to the high regard in which the Baroness held her quondam lover. How far she was from blaming him for the rupture of their youthful engagement appears from a passage in another letter published in the *Jahrbuch*—a letter of Barbara Schulthess to Goethe, written in 1794 or 1795. In this the writer says that she has just made the acquaintance of Lise Türckheim, who had this to say of her former lover: "I send him greeting. In thinking of him I delight to keep in my soul the pure image which he left there by his conduct toward me. I shall not let it be effaced by anything that can be said to me." Notices like this only emphasize a fact long known to the well-informed, viz., that that important and much discussed chapter in Goethe's life which deals with his relations to women, can no longer be based upon 'Dichtung und Wahrheit,' but needs to be radically revised in the light of contemporary documents. The present trend of German "Goethe-philology" is well indicated by the character of the essays in the newest *Jahrbuch*. They are five in number and all intensely matter-of-fact. The first is devoted to the personal relations of Goethe and his Swiss friend Barbara Schulthess, and the second to a long account (based partly on new matter in the archives) of Goethe's studies in anatomy. The third endeavors, with no very striking success, to find traces of the Song of Solomon in "Faust"; the fourth tries to demonstrate the influence of the Dutch Neo-Latin poet Johannes Secundus upon Goethe's erotic elegies; while the last discusses the history of Goethe's Frankfort citizenship and the formalities connected with his abandonment of it in 1817. The department of bibliography has grown so large that the editor complains of being unable to manage it; so he gives only sixty pages of matter under this head and omits the remainder for lack of space.

A NATION-MAKER.

The Life and Times of Sir George Grey, K.C.B. By William Lee Rees and Lily Rees. Auckland, New Zealand: H. Brett. 1892.

Our absorption in ourselves leaves us little time to attend to what goes on in remote parts of the world, even in countries where a common origin, language, institutions, and general spirit ought to arouse sympathy. Here is a biography in which is summed up in a remarkable way the story of the development of that great society of English-speaking men, 5,000,000 strong, which has been established almost during the Victorian age in the South Pacific. The record is most picturesque and full of interest for Americans. Sir George Grey, beginning his career in 1837 as one of the boldest of Australian explorers, becoming afterwards Governor of South Australia, twice Governor of Cape Colony, and twice Governor of New Zealand, still lives, an octogenarian almost as vigorous as Gladstone, to play a part in the federation of Australasia, and the setting in order of that great brotherhood of provinces for the work of the twentieth century.

Born in Lisbon in 1812, a few days after his father, Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment, had been killed at the head of the storming party in the breach at Badajos, George Grey, too, became a soldier, after a brilliant career at Sandhurst receiving a lieutenancy, and departing in the year of Victoria's accession with a commission to explore northwestern Australia. Here the harshest obstacles were encountered—deserts, jungles, rugged coasts—now thirst, now tropical cloud-bursts, which brought the party to death's door. But nothing is finer in the account than Grey's wise and humane dealing with the natives whom he encountered; he struck here into methods which he followed in a most notable way through life, becoming at last one of the most successful tamers of savage men whom the world has seen. His desire was not to destroy even though his life were imperilled, but to lift up. His followers, with apparent good reason, thought him quixotic when he lamented the death of a chief whom he shot at the moment when the savage's spear had nearly taken his own life; when he ordered his men to leave untouched a hostile party's weapons which might have been seized; and when he forbade them, almost starving, to take from the stores of the natives more than enough to satisfy the present necessity. In the sequel, however, the expediency as well as the humanity of Grey's policy was abundantly demonstrated, as in many similar cases in his later career upon larger fields.

Leaving the scene of his explorations, which has since become a cultivated and populous tract, Grey, twenty-eight years old, was made in 1841 Governor of South Australia, then the youngest colony of England, he being the youngest man ever put into such a position. His difficulties here were not less than in his previous exploit, though different in kind. The virgin province was in danger of falling into the hands of land monopolists, against whom the young Governor stubbornly set himself, striking here, too, a keynote with which his future life was to harmonize in arenas far distant and much wider. The rapacious crowd were foiled; the State Church they had contemplated, the extensive revenues for which were to flow in great part from taxes paid by dissenters, came to naught; instead of a dependent working-class who, according to the plan, were to furnish an abundance of cheap labor with no opportunity to rise into independent proprietorship, a society appeared in which each man lived on his own moderate holding after the type of the ancient English yeoman and the New England farmer of a later time.

Grey was opposed violently, both in the colony and by the Home Government, but his power was recognized; and when in 1845 a wise and firm hand became indispensable in New Zealand, he was transferred thither, finding in that magnificent province, nearly as large as Italy and abounding in the finest resources, a noble opportunity. Leaving behind him peace and content among the South Australian colonists, while the natives, low though they were in the scale, were slowly rising through the influence of firmness and kindness, he turned to confront in his new province a turmoil far greater than he had thus far coped with. The same land-grabbing was rife which had so nearly blighted South Australia; a feudal order was in process of formation, with lordly proprietors and a State Church on one side and on the other a mass of dependent laborers; at the same time a new element of danger was at hand—the presence of a native race, the Maoris, perhaps the most formidable barbarians in the world. Aggression and injustice had provoked the Maoris to war; the eight or ten thousand English colonists were, at Grey's arrival, in imminent danger of being "at supper" with 120,000 cannibals after the fashion of *Polonius* with the worms when *Hamlet's* thrust had done its work. It all happened in an out-of-the-way corner of the world, but it is a shame that the story of the manner in which Grey set his difficult viceroyalty in order should not be known to all English-speaking men. With deft blending of force and forbearance, the tribes were subdued and won at last to enthusiastic friendship. Many a picturesque adventure is narrated as the Governor, sometimes alone, sometimes with some kindred spirit, like the consecrated Bishop Selwyn, penetrated to the fastnesses of the grim tattooed chiefs, subduing their hearts with no weapons but humanity and justice. With similar tact and courage the colonists were guided; opportunities were opened to the poor; in 1852 a thoroughly democratic constitution went into operation, which fifteen years later was copied substantially for federated Canada. Grey was beset with opposition in his province and in Downing Street. Quixotic, visionary, impracticable were adjectives always coupled with his name; but somehow his rashness and folly rarely failed of success. His enemies, silenced, often were forced to adopt his measures which they had once ridiculed. He was knighted in 1848; but it was in 1853 that his career received its most emphatic vindication, though it was grotesque enough. On a visit to England in that year, Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L., while 2,000 undergraduates responded to the Latin eulogy in which his exploits were recounted, by roaring at the tops of their voices, "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

South Africa was now in great straits, and Downing Street, with much hesitation, felt at last that no one was likely to deal with the problem better than the organizer of South Australia and New Zealand. Colonized in the seventeenth century by Dutch and Huguenots, South Africa was ceded to England in 1814, during the forty years subsequent to which date it had been constantly harassed by troubles with Boers and natives. The Government, at their wits' end with embarrassments, were about prepared to resign everything but Cape Town and Table Bay. At this point Sir George Grey was despatched thither with powers almost autocratic. The story of his proconsulship is but a repetition on a larger scale of his preceding administrations. In the main, the same problems were dealt with by the same expedients. The presence of the Boers, indeed, an alien European population, among the colonists, caused a new complication, in managing which Grey was helped by the fact that there was a Huguenot strain in his own ancestry. Here, however, were Basutos, Kaffirs, and Zulus, native races scarcely less formidable than the Maoris, outraged by the aggression and injustice of European intruders; here also were rapacious monopolists; and over against them a mass of Englishmen in danger of falling into semi-serfdom. Grey's success was complete. He could be a soldier on occasion, as when, in a general Kaffir uprising, he corralled by a ruse all the principal chiefs, bringing the war to a sudden and almost bloodless end. But his weapons

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were for the most part schools, hospitals, and courts where equal justice was meted. At the same time, securing in the territories a population of small proprietors, he constituted a thoroughly democratic order.

At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, by diverting on his own responsibility to Calcutta troops destined for China, and by sending at the same time from his own province every soldier and every gun, he perhaps saved India to England. In this crisis he took a most extraordinary and characteristic course with the natives, which on the face of it seemed like folly itself, but in the result was brilliantly justified. So far from trying to conceal the circumstances from savages lately in fiercest war with the English, he explained to their chiefs with perfect frankness the whole situation, stating his own helplessness, the straits to which the Empire was reduced, and throwing himself upon their honor and good will. The painted and feathered dignitaries pledged to him hearty support, and not one departed from his word. Peace reigned in South Africa until his policy was abandoned; then came wars in which 30,000 lives were sacrificed, and names like Isandula and Majuba Hill were added to the days of disaster in British story. "No Roman proconsul," says his biography, "wielded power over wider dominions or was brought into contact with wilder nations. No man ever subdued with so little bloodshed such great numbers of barbarians."

Nevertheless Grey was disapproved. He was a dreamer, disobedient to instructions, a contriver of impossible policies, altogether a dangerous man. He was removed from South Africa, only to be sent back again however, before he could land in England. His ways were so radical and absurd, but how well things turned out, after all! Canada was promised him; Sir Charles Napier said he should have been sent to India instead of Lord Mayo. New Zealand, however, was again wrapped in blood and flame because his methods had been forgotten, and only he could be trusted to restore order. Once more he laid hand to the task, but only to be curtly dismissed. The administrative work which has caused him to be known in the South Pacific as the "Great Proconsul" came to an end in 1867. As regards the colonists, they have been peaceful and happy only as his policy has been followed; as regards the natives, what he did may be judged from the grateful outburst of Florence Nightingale: "God bless you! I wish I could have helped you more. You are nearly the only Governor except the great and good Sir John Lawrence, who have condescended to qualify yourself by learning the language, the physical habits, and the ethnological peculiarities of the races you have had to govern. God bless you for all you have done for those fine races!"

Though no longer a Viceroy, Grey was still in public life. Returning to England, his ability and character were universally recognized; the Tories even, with Disraeli at their head, making flattering overtures in the hope to gain him. He was, however, too liberal even for the Liberals, going so far in 1869 as to advocate home rule, formulating in October of that year "the first definite and practicable proposition ever made for the local self-government of Ireland." In this he was strenuously opposed not only by Lord Granville and John Bright, but also by Gladstone. The truth was that Grey, in his long and widely extended experience with rising States, had conceived the idea of a great federation of English-speaking lands, in which idea he went so far as to include even the United States, anticipating a brotherhood in which America, by virtue of power and numbers, should hold the leading place. For some such consummation in the future the world, in his thought, even now must be set in order. He was in this far before his time. In those days the "dismemberment policy" was in favor—that Britain must cast off her colonies. He failed of election to Parliament, and was stigmatized by men who within twenty years were to adopt, in great part, his views. He did not quite fail, however, of appreciation. Said Carlyle: "He is born of the Tetragonidæ, built four-square, solid, as one fitted strongly to meet the winds of Heaven and the waves of Fate."

Grey returned to New Zealand, not to the retirement which his years justified, but, like John Quincy Adams, to struggle, as a simple delegate in the lower house, for the principles he had upheld in the chief position of the State. His last noteworthy appearance in public life was at the convention for formulating a federal constitution for Australasia, held at Sydney in the spring of 1891. The outcome was little to his taste, for the instrument preserved such aristocratic features as "plural voting," a device by which a rich proprietor might cast his ballot fifteen or twenty times if his estates were numerous and scattered; and also, instead of providing for the election of the supreme magistrate by the people, contemplated the appointment by the Crown of some high-born Englishman. The old cries of "visionary, impracticable" were once more raised against him, and in the convention he stood almost alone. No sooner was it dissolved, however, than, while making a tour of the Australian provinces, the people came everywhere to meet him. In each city and town he addressed enthusiastic thousands, and it became plain that if the federation of Australia was ever to occur, it must be upon his lines.

No man of our time better deserves the title of nation maker than Sir George Grey; and there are few careers which anticipate to the extent which his career has done, what we may fairly hope will be the spirit of the twentieth century.

China Collecting in America. By Alice Morse Earle. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

THIS is a first-rate book of its kind. It is written in a flowing, easy style that holds in cheerful solution a goodly number of facts industriously gathered and used with judgment. Several of the subjects treated in these chapters have been written about by others, but no one, we believe, has, thus far, brought the whole matter at once so completely and so comfortably under one roof as has been done by Mrs. Earle. The hard-hearted critic may now and then be led, in the opening pages, to ask whether the lady do not protest too much, and work herself up into a fine state of adjectivity about what, at best, must be allowed little more than another of the many modern devices "to make tedious hours believe we think not of them." But this objection is sure to make itself felt less and less as we read further, until, on closing the book, we find that we have obtained from its pages one more clear and spirited picture of the social life of our "old colonial times."

The aim of the book is, however, scientific (if that be not too large a word) rather than to add to the amusement of the hour. It proposes an account of the introduction of china into our country, and of its use on the tables of Americans, from the time of its first employment as a substitute for wooden bowls and trenchers and for pewter ware. The word "china" is conveniently used by the author, as is the common practice, to include stoneware, earthenware, and porcelain; but, in the detailed treatment of the subject, the distinctions are, of course, clearly kept in view. The chapters on "Early Fictile Art in America," and "Earliest Pottery Wares," on "Liverpool Ware" and "Oriental China," with that on "Punch Bowls and Punches," will be found pleasant reading, we should think, whether one cares about the matter or not; and they add considerably to our knowledge of the subject. There is a whole chapter on punch-bowls and their contents, without a word of apology or so much as a hint of deprecation. In fact, there is a certain gusto on the lady's part in discussing the subject which, when considered along with her true womanly appreciation of the delights of tea-drinking, as shown in the chapter on "The Cosey Tea-pot," proves her to be well fitted by nature for an all-round treatment of her subject.

Mrs. Earle would not be a china-collector of the true breed were she to stand quietly by when a fight is going on, nor long to take a hand in it. On the contrary, she smells the battle from afar, and runs half-way to meet it. But a fairer foe was never in the field, as all will admit who have read her chapter on "Oriental China," where she discusses the "Lowestoft question," and, to the satisfaction of one of her readers at least, settles it in favor of the Chinese origin of that ware. This, however, is less to our purpose than the illustration it gives of the author's method of getting at the facts in the matter she is discussing. Her aim is the truth.

So industrious a student might have made her book much longer, no doubt, had she not been mindful of the French saying that there is no better way to be tiresome than to tell all you know. Mrs. Earle is never tiresome. She is so humorously interested in her subject, showing us that she knows well enough how far it is worth while to be interested in it; she is so ready to enjoy a legend or a myth and to let you enjoy it even after she has proved it unbelievable; she so cheerfully resigns herself to the hardships and disappointments always lying in wait for the explorer, that, out of a subject which in another's hands might have proved dry and unfruitful, she has made a valuable and entertaining contribution to the history of small things without which the history of great things cannot successfully be written.

The book is prettily illustrated with process-prints taken from the objects themselves. Considering that until very lately there were but few pieces of Persian ware to be found in this country, and that even now they are rare, a more appropriate device might have been chosen for the cover than the Persian design for a plate; but the book is very attractively made. The index is rather of the haphazard order; but as the facts are well grouped in their respective chapters, the reader cannot be seriously put about in finding what he may want.

Dreams of the Dead. By Edward Stanton. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1892.

THERE is a stage of scientific inquiry, ineluctable as the calentures of youth, whose work is pure play of fancy. The wonderful molecular theory which has served our age as master-key to the arcana of nature, would

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

never have come into our possession if Democritus and Epicurus had not first dreamed it. Copernicus had never dared his leap, the audacity of which we cannot easily appreciate, if he had not had Pythagorean fancies of a central fire to egg on his mind. Concerning a future life and the nature of spirit, we know about as much to-day as Democritus and Epicurus did about the cosmos We are most of us hoping now that our descendants, at least, may some day find out in this world something positive about the other. Meantime, speculation must mew its plumage for a new flight; for it is surprising how feeble all the attempts of the Dantes and the Aquinases have been—the Aquinases vainly trusting to the flappers of ratiocination to raise them from the earth; the Dantes hampered by preconceived downdragging baggage; and both too much occupied with ideas of Hell to wing their way freely in a spiritual ether. Swedenborg might have helped us, if he had not been so positive and peremptory. Dogma weighs down; it is unsubstantial suggestions and light interrogations that are wanted to bear the mind aloft.

The author of 'Dreams of the Dead' makes no effort to persuade his reader; he insists upon nothing—he just sets forth his reveries, with an unaffected power that makes itself felt. Were the book a product of art, it would bespeak an imagination not less than extraordinary; but be it the production of a one-book man, the brooding of many years, and it is none the less valuable to the public. The author quotes on his title-page those lines of young *Hamlet*, "For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come," etc. He has raised the thought that the dead dream, that the disintegrating brain has its flickering consciousness, and he has clothed this idea with so vivid a form that it refuses to be exorcised or shaken off. Had he argued it scientifically, as there was every temptation to do (for, after all, what solid facts are there against it?), he would have failed to impart to it such a clutch upon the imagination as he has effected by a simplicity and unpretentiousness very seductive. What an awful variation upon the purgatorial conception it is, one must read the book to know. In fact, it is too dreadful for human belief. The attractive and elevating features of the conception (and such are by no means wanting) are the ones the book mainly dwells upon; but surely no subsequent paradise could indemnify the soul for such fearful bondage to the flesh. For that reason, not many readers will be inclined to accept the theory as true. Besides, Calvinism is in ebbing favor, nowadays—some persons will call it an unsavory ebb. Now this book exhibits curious vestiges of the Calvinistic, or rather the old theological philosophy, though these are softened down till barely perceptible. Mr. Stanton does not, for instance, hold, with St. Augustine, that the honor and glory of God demand that the great majority of mankind should be predestined to everlasting fires; but he does tell with theologic glee of the misery of two old hidebound Puritans prolonged throughout two centuries. He has faith in the radical reprehensibleness of certain created spirits, which to some minds has always seemed vile blasphemy. Above all, he cannot free his conception of the other world completely from that of retributive justice, and practically postpones the Beatitudes to the comfort of another life.

Considered merely as a tale, 'Dreams of the Dead' is a story that, once read, will never be forgotten; and the lessons it impresses are not unprofitable. Any reader of it who might have been inclined to repine at the thought of mortality, will be safely cured of that complaint by the perusal, and be glad enough to adopt, if he can, the opinion of old *Prospero*, "Our revels here are ended," etc.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Austen, Jane. Letters. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1 25.
Austen, Jane. Pride and Prejudice. 2 vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Barrett, Frank. Out of the Jaws of Death. Cassell. $1.
Black, W. The Maid of Killeena, and the Marriage of Moira Fergus. Harpers. 90c.
Bonney, G. E. Induction Coils London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. $1.
Elmslie, Theodora. His Life's Magnet. Appletons.
Elton, Charles. The Career of Columbus. Cassell. $1.25.
Fitzpatrick, W. J. Secret Service under Pitt. Longmans, Green & Co.
Gaulier, T. Our Destinies. Worthington Co.
Glouvet, Jules de. The Woodman. Harpers. $1.
Gossip of the Century. 2 vols. Macmillan. $10.50.
Graudgent, C. H. Materials for French Composition. Part V. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12 cents.
Hartshorne, H. Cholera: Facts and Conclusions as to its Nature, Prevention and Treatment. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Marvin, Rev. A. P. Life and Times of Cotton Mather. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society.
McArthur, J. N. Government. Longmans, Green & Co.
Mersereau, W. T. Vesper Bells, and Other Poems. Privately Printed.
Molesworth, Mrs. Leona. Cassell. $1.
Muir, Alan. Charming to her Latest Day. Harpers.
Palmer, A. B. A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera. Ann Arbor: *Register* Publishing Co. $1.50.

SEPTEMBER
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES.—The System of Payment by Results, B. A. Hinsdale; Relief in Instruction in State Schools: An Agnostic View, Lewis G. Janes; Compulsory Education in the United States III., William B. Shaw; Results under an Elective System II., Richard G. Boone; Teaching Elementary Physics, Edwin H. Hall.
EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—Sex in Education, Sir James Crichton-Browne.
DISCUSSIONS.—Large School Boards or Small? C. B. Gilbert; The Old and New Methods in Geometry, Henry W. Keigwin.
Reviews. Editorial.

35c. a number: $3.00 a year (monthly except August and September).

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Letters of Credit
We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.
Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
H. H. UPHAM & CO.
MEMORIAL TABLETS
IN BRASS AND BRONZE
54 South Fifth Ave. near Bleecker St.
NEW YORK

HOMŒOPATHIC Books and Medicines. Free Catalogue. Oldest Pharmacy. Established in 1835.
BOERICKE & TAFEL,
1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1109 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
14 Grand Street, New York.
7 West 42d Street, New York.
36 East Madison Street, Chicago.
627 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
170 West 4th Street, Cincinnati.
228 North Howard Street, Baltimore.

FOR ADVANCED CLASSES ONLY.
or for all desirous of keeping up their French, L'ECHO LITTERAIRE, a school and home French European Magazine. Romance, poetry, plays, sketches, exercises, etc. Twice a month. Nearly 800 pages, postpaid, at $1.25 per annum.
E. ROTH, 337 South Broad St., Phila.
5 cents a single number.

Horsford's
ACID PHOSPHATE,
Recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS EXHAUSTION,
and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion and derangements of the nervous system.
It aids digestion, and is a brain and nerve food.
Descriptive Pamphlet free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.
Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites.
The *only* Brain and Nerve Food from the phosphoid principle of the *ox brain* and embryo of wheat. Largely used, with best results, for *preventing*, as well as curing, nervous breakdown. It restores weakened mental and physical vigor. It is a vital phosphite, not a laboratory phosphate.
For thirty years endorsed by leading physicians. Formula on the label. Pamphlet with full information free. Druggists or by mail. $1.00.
F. Crosby Co.,
56 W. 25TH St., N. Y.

ALCOHOLISM AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION remedied by BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.—*Advt.*

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Educational.

[Continued from page iii.]

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL. A high-class school. Exceptionally healthful location. Delightful surroundings. Prepares for any college or business. Special care of younger boys. Number limited.
Illustrated Catalogue.
CHAS. H. STROUT, } Prins.
F. E. MOULTON, }

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 W. Chelten Ave.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the college. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 12th year opens September 21, 1892. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MISS COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens Sept. 28.
Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2037 De Lancey Place (formerly 2106 Spruce Street).

MISS GIBSON'S FAMILY AND DAY School for Girls. Fall term begins September 29, 1892. Home pupils limited. Preparation for College.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2045 Walnut St.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY for Young Ladies. 26th Year. Is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory Departments; also in Music and Art. MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys Established 1882. 6 boarding pupils taken.

SOUTH DAKOTA, Sioux Falls.

ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL.—A BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The school has special advantages; the terms are moderate; the building has every modern convenience; Bishop Hare makes it his home. The high and dry air of South Dakota proves often very salutary to those who need such a tonic. Sioux Falls may be reached by five of the great railroads of the country. For particulars address
ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL.

VERMONT, Burlington.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE.—Home School for Boys. Prepares for college or business. Military drill; wholesome discipline; most beautiful and healthful location in the country. Terms, $375.
H. H. ROSS, A.M., Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL.B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, etc., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

MISS PUTNAM, HAVING RELINquished her school, will take under her protection two or three young ladies who desire to prosecute their studies in the city of Boston. Accommodations ample and delightful. Terms reasonable. Address M. LOUISE PUTNAM, The Ludlow, Trinity Terrace, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A young man of thorough scientific training as Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the State University of Iowa. For particulars address, giving full details as to qualifications, X. Y., P. O. Box 1538, Iowa City, Iowa.

A HARVARD GRADUATE AND German Ph.D. of experience wishes to tutor for the September examinations. Highly recommended. Address H. H. B., the *Nation*.

MANUAL TRAINING TEACHER DEsires position. Three years' experience; wood work, iron work, drawing. Address CHAS. A. HEATH, Brookline, Mass.

A CHURCH SCHOOL GRADUATE desires a position in a school or family. Teaches English, French, and Music. Highest credentials and references. Address H. S., the *Nation*.

YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in a library would like position. Address F. G., *Nation* office.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BUREAU, Elmhurst, (Chicago), Ill., supplies colleges, universities, academies, public schools, etc., with the best teachers. Records of candidates thoroughly investigated and full information furnished to employers free of charge. Send for list of available candidates. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, Elmhurst, Ill.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass., 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill., and 371 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. 100-page Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co., (Palace Hotel Building) Room C, 237 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and THAT is something, but if it tells you about them THAT is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours RECOMMENDS
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE BELMONT SCHOOL

BELMONT, MASS.

Private Boarding School for Boys.

Boys prepared for Harvard on any of the four common methods of admission, for Scientific School, or for Business; courses can be arranged for special cases; school limited to sixty; two large buildings and new stone chapel (in course of erection); fine athletic track; two baseball fields; fifteen acres on the old Cushing-Payson Estate. Terms, $600 per year. School reopens September 28. Address
B. F. HARDING, A.M. (Harv.), Head Master.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Seventeenth Year will Open Oct. 3.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the Museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Fifty miles southwest of Harrisburg, Pa., in famous Cumberland Valley. Six trains daily. Border climate, avoiding bleak north. $250 per year for board, room, etc., and all college studies except music and art. Large music college and art school. Music department this year, 154, independent of free classes. Full faculty. College course, B.A. and B.S. degrees; music college, B.M. Handsome park, large buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, observatory, laboratories, etc. No charge for distant pupils during Christmas and Easter vacations. Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph.D., Prest., Chambersburg, Pa.

1856 MARYLAND 1892

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

OPENS 21st SEPT., 1892. Situation unexceptionally healthy. 8 miles from Washington, on the B. & O. R. R. Full Agricultural, Scientific, Classical, Business, and Military Courses. Full Corps of Professors. Terms, $140, includes Books, Tuition, Board, Washing, Room rent, and Heat. Preparatory Department in charge of experienced instructors. Full particulars. Address REGISTRAR, Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.

THE CLAVERACK COLLEGE

AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
For Boys and Girls, will open its 39th year Sept. 19.
For catalogues address
Rev. A. H. FLACK, A.M., Pres't, Claverack, N. Y.

Siglar's Preparatory School

($600), Newburgh, N. Y.

Opens September 14. No rooms kept for boys not arranged for. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.

Three Full Courses of Study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins September 21, 1892. Send for Catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

Educational.

The Columbian University,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Columbian College opens.....Sept. 26
The Medical School of the University opens...Oct. 1
The Dental School of the University opens....Oct. 1
The Corcoran Scientific School opens.....Oct 4
The Law School of the University opens.....Oct. 5

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D., President,
And Professor of Public and Private International Law.

THE HON. JOHN M. HARLAN, LL.D.,
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.)
Professor of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, of the Law of Domestic Relations, of Commercial Paper, and of Torts.

THE HON. WALTER S. COX, LL.D.,
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)
Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property, of Contracts, and of Crimes and Misdemeanors.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. MAURY, LL.D.,
(Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.)
Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, of Common Law and Equity Pleading, and of the Law of Evidence.

THE HON. DAVID J. BREWER, LL.D.,
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.)
Professor of the Law of Corporations.

PROF. G. B. EMMONS, A.M., LL.B.,
(of the Johns Hopkins University,)
Lecturer on the Civil Law.

HENRY E. DAVIS, A.M., LL.M.,
(Sometime Assistant Attorney of the District of Columbia.)
Professor of Common Law Practice, and Lecturer on the History of Law.

THE HON. AUGUSTUS S. WORTHINGTON, LL.B.,
(Sometime District Attorney of the United States.)
Lecturer on Legal Bibliography and the Use of Authorities in Court.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, ESQ.,
(of the Washington Bar.)
Lecturer on Practical Commercial Law.

THE HON. WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS, A.M., LL.B.,
(United States Commissioner of Patents.)
Professor of the Law of Patents.

THE HON. ANDREW C. BRADLEY,
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)
Lecturer on Criminal Law, and on Criminal Pleading and Practice.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, LL.M.,
(of the Washington Bar.)
Judge of Moot Court, and Professor of Legal Catechetics.

Prof. Wm. G. Johnson, LL.M., will conduct quizzing classes, composed of all students in the Undergraduate Department, that by his catechetical analysis the teachings of both lectures and text-books may be impressed upon the memories of the pupils.

This school opens Oct. 5.

For catalogues, giving description of the Lecture Courses in the Undergraduate and Graduate Departments, address
JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D., President.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 28th. For circulars and reports apply to Principals.
OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute

Offers five courses of study, viz.: In Chemistry, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, and Physical and Political Science. Unsurpassed facilities for laboratory and shop work.
For Catalogue, address Institute, or
H. T. FULLER, Pres.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
57th year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government, Academies, and Business. Military Organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

The 37th Annual Session Oct. 3, 1892. Clinics ten months in the year. *Women admitted.* For information address C. N. PEIRCE, D.D.S., Dean, 1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED